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U.S. INTENTIONS IN GENEVA TALKS QUESTIONED

PM221059 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Feb 85 Second Edition p 3

[Article by TASS military observer Vladimir Chernyshev: "'New' Concept, Old Stance"]

[Text] People of the world realize the drama of the present, demand that the "nuclear shadow" looming over humanity be urgently removed warn that ever more hundreds upon hundreds of billions of dollars can be spent in the world tomorrow for the arms race on earth and in space, dashing hopes and plunging people into despair.

In view of this, the Soviet Union approaches the coming talks in Geneva on nuclear and space arms with a sincere striving to achieve concrete results as soon as possible, to terminate the arms race on earth and prevent it in space, and to consolidate strategic stability.

And what about the U.S. Administration? Agreeing, though reluctantly, with the Soviet viewpoint about the subject and objectives of the talks, and also about the need of considering the questions at the talks in a complex, in their interrelationship, Washington continues planning the implementation of the most militaristic of the doctrines it advanced -- the use of space for military purposes.

These plans were set out in detail by adviser to the U.S. secretary of state on the Geneva talks, Paul Nitze. Addressing the World Affairs Council, he summed up the so-called "new concept" which is being worked out by Washington for the Soviet-U.S. talks. According to him, the implementation of the concept entails three time phases: the near term, a transition period, and an ultimate phase.

The first phase, to continue "at least for the next 10 years," envisages a radical reduction of strategic and intermediate-range nuclear arms while "research" will continue on a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements. The second phase, to continue for "decades," will see the start of tests, development and deployment of "defensive systems that are survivable." The ultimate phase will see the "reduction of nuclear weapons to zero" which would be accompanied by widespread deployment of ABM defenses.

Indeed, the world has not yet seen a "scenario" which would be so illogical, so contracting common sense and discarding the main objective of the coming talks. Everything is turned topsy-turvy. Instead of working out an effective agreement which aims to prevent the militarization of space, of which the joint Soviet-U.S. statement of January 1985 says unambiguously: The "new concept" proposes the arms race planned for many decades ahead, the arms race "sanctified" by permanent talks.

Also extremely unrealistic is the provision about the possibility of nuclear arms reduction while conducting work in the ABM sphere. The implementation of Washington's designs with regard to space would mean that any reduction, even more so the liquidation of nuclear weapons, is out of question. Quite on the contrary, it would be necessary to build up offensive weapon systems to make up for potential disruptions of the balance of forces by ABM defenses. So this would open the way for the further arms race in all directions and would undermine international security.

Proclaiming the deployment of the ABM system and making it possible to "add additional capabilities," Washington suggests the dangerous game of "action-counteraction" with the constant buildup of defensive weapon means and the means to overcome them. The United States has already started this "game" by working in the sphere of a large-scale ABM system, while starting simultaneously creating weapon systems for overcoming the defenses of the other side.

The thesis that the ABM system will function on a full scale after "the reduction of nuclear weapons to zero" holds no water. Why spend vast sums on weapon systems for the defenses against the weapons that have already been eliminated? And will this system "replace" the eliminated offensive weapons? There is obviously a contradiction here.

All these absurdities are crowned by the final provision of the "new concept." It asserts that "a world from which nuclear weapons have been eliminated would still present a major danger," because it is impossible to "forget" the technology of nuclear weapons production and because both "deception" and the creation of "miniature" nuclear bombs are possible. Hence, going by this logic, talks are of no avail; no agreements would lead to mutual confidence, enhance stability, or justify hopes.

Considering such a "concept," one cannot but ponder for what purpose its authors need talks. Is is not for attempting, under their prolonged cover, to try to disrupt the existing strategic balance, to achieve the United States' military advantage, the possibilities to impose its will on others?

This is a fallacious and dangerous stand. It gives rise to doubts about true intentions of the U.S. side which agreed to conduct the talks, because such a stand can only deadlock talks. If the United States insists on such a stand in Geneva it will bear all the responsibility for the negative consequences this will entail.

U.S. PLANS TO GO BEYOND SDI RESEARCH STAGE

LD210057 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 20 Feb 85

[NOVOSTI political observer Edgar Cheporov report]

[Text] As U.S. General Abrahamson, who is in charge of the implementation of the so-called "strategic defense initiative," has stated, the first test of the antimissile technology in near-earth space within the framework of this program will be held as early as 1987, in other words 2 years ahead schedule. He also pointed out that two such tests will be carried out annually.

The general's statement, notes NOVOSTI's political observer Edgar Cheporov, is but one of a series of pronouncements by U.S. figures regarding outer space on the eve of the forthcoming talks in Geneva between the Soviet Union and the United States. For example, from an interview given by the U.S. President in THE NEW YORK TIMES, it is apparent that Washington in no way intends to restrict itself to research work alone. The President admitted that the United States is even now planning the deployment of the new weapons system in near-earth space. According to the draft budget for the 1986 fiscal year, U.S. expenditures on the creation of the wide-scale antimissile defense with space-based elements is due to be more than doubled compared with the previous year.

U.S. leaders are currently bending over backwards in their efforts to prove that the buildup of armaments and the colossal allocations for military purposes somehow create the best conditions for the forthcoming Geneva talks. According to their logic, the higher the mountain of arms, the easier it will be to reach an agreement on reducing them. Indeed, such a policy is directed precisely toward wrecking the chances for the success of the dialogue.

In his speech to the electorate, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko stressed that the implementation of the designs of the U.S. Administration in relation to outer space would mean that there can be no question of any reduction, not to mention liquidation, of nuclear weapons.

Proceeding from the interests of peace, the Soviet Union proposes that an understanding be reached without delay to the effect that the very possibility of weapons appearing in outer space should be removed once and for all. The military preparations of the United States cannot be a stimulus for successful talks, because these preparations run directly counter to the cause of liquidating nuclear weapons completely and everywhere, as was noted in the Soviet-U.S. statement on the subject and objectives of the coming talks, which was signed in Geneva.

U.S. ADMINISTRATION 'LIES' ON USSR BUILDUP HIT

PM2211109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "New Round"]

[Text] Washington, 21 Feb -- The Reagan administration is resorting to flagrant lies and distorting facts in its attempts to present the sinister "star wars" program -- the militarization of space -- that it is implementing as a measure necessitated by imaginary "military preparations by the USSR."

As part of this campaign the White House has dispatched three high-ranking administration representatives -- R. Perle, assistant defense secretary, K. Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and J. Chain, director of the State Department Bureau of Political-Military Affairs -- to Congress. Speaking during Senate Armed Services Committee hearings, they claimed that the "Soviet Union's record in the fulfillment of agreements is a major problem."

Commentators note that the malicious fabrications made by the administration's representatives go far beyond the bounds of being just another anti-Soviet fuss on the banks of the Potomac. They are a stage in a major propganda action designed to prepare the ground and provide cover for the United States to undermine the 1972 treaty on the limitation of ABM systems which, as even U.S. experts acknowledge, is the cornerstone of the arms control process. U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary R. Perle was quite open about the Reagan administration's schemes in this area in his speech to the Senate committee. He stated that the Pentagon is at present studying "possible options" which envisage the creation of various nuclear arms systems, in breach of the 1972 treaty.

AKHROMEYEV WRITES IN KOMMUNIST ON NUCLEAR ARMS

LD211151 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] The chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, Marshal Akhromeyev, says no aggressor can deliver a disarming strike and get away with it. In the February issue of the Soviet magazine KOMMUNIST, Marshal Akhromeyev says the Soviet Union will never permit the United States to gain military superiority. Therefore the nuclear arms race does not guarantee security for the potential aggressor. The sooner the American leadership understands this, says Marshal Akhromeyev, the sooner agreement will be reached to limit and reduce nuclear arms, and later to ban them completely.

ISRAELYAN COMMENTS ON GENEVA ARMS CONFERENCE

OW220417 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Feb 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A regular plenary session of the recently resumed Conference on Disarmament was held at the Geneva Palace of Nations. Representatives of 40 of the world's states continue to discuss a broad range of question devoted to curbing the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race. Here is a talk by Viktor Levonovich Israelyan, head of the Soviet delegation at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament.

[Begin Israelyan recording] The Conference on Disarmament has opened amid a complex atmosphere. On the one hand, progress at the Soviet-U.S. talks on questions of nuclear and space armaments, which were agreed to during the meeting of Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz here in Geneva, could have an extremely positive effect on the work of the conference. Members of the conference -- representatives of a broad range of states -- welcomed this agreement and expressed hope for the talks' success.

On the other hand, the arms race continues. The United States continues to actively prepare for the implementation of star wars plans and is examining an astronomically large military budget; and all this must negatively effect the work of the conference.

In these conditions, the conference can and must play an important role in solving disarmament questions. It is necessary to begin talks on banning nuclear weapons tests, preventing nuclear war, reducing nuclear arms, and preventing the space militarization. One would think the time has come to complete the long-term work of banning chemical and radiological weapons.

In regard to the Soviet Union, it is ready, as Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko noted, for the most radical solutions which would enable progress along routes leading to the end of the arms race and the banning and, in the final analysis, the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. [end recording]

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE CONCLUDES IN BERLIN

LD211559 Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin February 21 TASS -- A conference of chairmen of the parliamentary groups of socialist countries was held here. They informed each other of the work carried out in 1984, as well as about the plans of the activity of parliamentary groups in 1985 and exchanged the opinions on the preparation of a regular, 73rd conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to be held in Togo next March.

It was stressed at the conference that in the year of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the ending of the Second World War the Inter-Parliamentary Union must declare with special persistence for the ending of the arms race and removal of the threat of nuclear war. It is necessary to lower the level of military confrontation. International relations must be brought back onto the route of detente and equal, mutually advantageous cooperation of states with different social systems.

The participants in the conference welcomed a joint Soviet-U.S. statement of January 8 of this year about the agreement reached in Geneva to open new talks whose subject will be a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms -- both strategic and intermediate-range -- with all these questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship.

Taking part in the conference which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere were representatives of the parliamentary groups of Bulgaria, Hungary, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, GDR, DPRK, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, USSR, and Czechoslovakia.

BLOC SCIENTISTS DISCUSS PARTY LEADERSHIP ROLE

PM220855 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 16 Feb 85 p 2

[TASS report: "Meeting the Demands of the Time"]

[Text] The well-being of the working person, the constant concern for the fuller satisfaction of his material and spiritual needs, and the all-around development of the individual remain invariably the chief goal of the activity of the fraternal communist parties at all historical stages of the development of socialist society.

This was stated at the scientific and theoretical conference entitled "Development and Enrichment of Forms and Methods of Party Leadership of Socialist Society" which was held 13-14 February in Moscow at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences.

The conference participants, who were scientists of higher party training establishments and scientific institutes from nine socialist countries, discussed topical problems of party leadership of the economy, ideological work, and social organizations.

It was stressed that the leading role of communist parties in socialist countries is growing increasingly. This is caused by the growth in the scale of tasks being tackled, the upsurge in the masses' creative activeness, and the constant expansion and deepening of socialist democracy. The contemporary historical stage urgently requires the further improvement of internal party relations, an increase in cadres' responsibility, and the assertion of the Leninist style of party political activity in all affairs and deeds of Communists.

SOVIET AGREEMENT WITH IAEA SIGNED IN VIENNA

LD211758 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1551 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Vienna, 21 Feb (TASS) -- TASS correspondents Aleksandr Semenov and Anatoliy Tyupayev report:

An agreement between the USSR and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on putting part of the Soviet Union's peaceful nuclear activity under the agency's control was signed here today. A draft of the agreement was unanimously approved yesterday by a meeting of the Council of Directors of the IAEA. The agreement was signed by Andranik Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Use of Atomic Energy, and by General Director of the IAEA Hans Blix.

The agreement is an important step on the road to the practical implementation of an act of goodwill by the Soviet Union. As is known, at the second special mission of the UN General Assembly on disarmament in June 1982, Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs, expressed the Soviet Union's readiness to put several Soviet atomic power stations and research reactors under the control of the IAEA.

The Soviet Union came out with the initiative to conclude a control agreement with the IAEA, going toward meeting the wishes of many non-nuclear states and guided by the striving to strengthen trust between countries of the world. Representatives of many countries spoke during discussion of the draft agreement. They stressed that concluding an agreement between the USSR and the IAEA will help attract other states to participate in the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, will help further development of the agency's guarantees, and the adoption of them by an ever greater number of countries.

The agreement is based on a model agreement on the IAEA's guarantees for non-nuclear states that are participants in the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. Together with this it fully takes into account the voluntary nature of the Soviet Union's step and also its status as a nuclear power.

It is envisaged in the agreement that the agency, in implementing the agreement, will be guided by the task of further perfecting the methods and procedures of the guarantees, in particular those installations which the USSR exports to other countries. The Soviet Union's acceptance of IAEA control is a bright example of its approach to fulfillment of the pledges it has taken on itself, and is graphic confirmation of the fact that the USSR reacts positively to international control, having in view that such control should indeed serve the aims of limiting weaponry and detente. When the question of control arose with the appearance of nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union from the very beginning proposed the most widespread and all-embracing control.

The agreement that has been concluded is a convincing example of how the Soviet Union carries out in practice its principal approach to control.

Lomeyko Briefing on Agreement

LD212004 Moscow TASS in English 1942 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 21 TASS -- A briefing at the press center of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR today was devoted to the conclusion of an agreement on the Soviet Union's acceptance of the International Atomic Energy Agency's control over part of its peaceful nuclear activities.

Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the ministry's Press Department, said there that on February 21, 1985, the IAEA Board of Governors approved a draft agreement on applying safeguards to several nuclear power stations and research reactors of the Soviet Union. He recalled that the Soviet Union way back in 1982 offered unilaterally to place a number of its peaceful nuclear facilities under the IAEA's control. In 1983 and 1984 several rounds of talks were held between the USSR and the agency, during which the draft of the just-signed agreement was hammered out.

Formally the Soviet Union does not have international commitments to put its peaceful nuclear activities under IAEA's safeguards, the representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry pointed out in his statement. Such commitments are not envisaged either by the nuclear non-proliferation treaty or by any other agreements to which our country is a party.

But guided by a desire to strengthen trust between countries and peoples, Vladimir Lomeyko said further, the USSR has undertaken this act of goodwill. We proceed from the conviction that it will help to increase the prestige of the non-proliferation treaty and the IAEA's role. Undoubtedly, the agency's application of safeguards to part of the peaceful nuclear activities of our country will facilitate in a considerable measure the enhancement of the safeguards system of that international organization as a whole. Thus, this step fully meets the tasks of further consolidating the international regime of non-proliferation, Vladimir Lomeyko stressed.

The agreement provides the IAEA with all the necessary possibilities for effectively applying the safeguards in our country. The Soviet Union proceeds from the conviction that the mission of the IAEA's control in our country should consist in perfecting the methods and procedures of the safeguards, in particular at those facilities which the USSR exports to other countries.

At present representatives of the USSR and the IAEA are coordinating technical supplements to the agreement, which specify the volume of control efforts at individual nuclear installations.

The conclusion of the agreement between the USSR and the IAEA is an example of the Soviet Union's good will and its consistent fulfillment of assumed obligations to strengthen the IAEA's international control system, the representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry stressed. These actions stem from the Soviet Union's desire to do everything to strengthen the non-proliferation regime -- one of the main directions in the struggle to remove the threat of a nuclear war, Vladimir Lomeyko said.

Answering questions asked by foreign and Soviet journalists, the head of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry pointed out that the Soviet Union maintains extensive international cooperation in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy. It supplies nuclear power stations and research reactors to dozens of countries. In accordance with its international commitments the USSR carries out such deliveries to non-nuclear states on condition that they will stay there under the IAEA's control.

In an answer to a question of how the IAEA can in practice perfect control over the nuclear power stations and research reactors supplied by the Soviet Union to non-nuclear countries as a result of the application of its safeguards in the USSR, Vladimir Lomeyko said:

As a result of the application of safeguards to the nuclear power stations and research reactors placed under control in the USSR, the IAEA will have the full possibility of perfecting the procedures and methods of control and make active use of the experience of operating these nuclear facilities, accumulated in our country, naturally, with full assistance on the party of Soviet specialists.

Speaking about the way how the IAEA will exercise its control over nuclear installations, Vladimir Lemeyko said that it is clearly defined in the agreement between the USSR and the IAEA. This agreement has been drawn up in accordance with a standard draft on the agency's safeguards for the non-nuclear states which are parties to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. The IAEA will receive from the Soviet Union all essential information concerning the nuclear installations and materials at them, which will be placed under safeguards. The agency will have the possibility of sending its inspectors to make inspections, as this is stipulated in the agreement.

Responding to a request from the correspondent of the Indian news agency PTI Prasann Gupta to comment on the Indian defense minister's statement that Pershing-2 missiles are being stationed in Pakistani territory, the representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry said: The Soviet Union stands in principle against any proliferation of nuclear weapons, be it in the form of their transfer to other states or their deployment in foreign territory. So far as this concrete case is concerned, the USSR will in case of need exchange opinions with interested sides. If the Indian defense minister has said this, then he apparently has grounds for making such a statement.

Petrosyants Addresses Press

LD211911 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Vienna February 21 TASS -- By TASS correspondents Aleksandr Semenov and Anatoliy Tyupayev

A press conference for Austrian and foreign journalists, concerned with the conclusion of an agreement between the USSR and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) placing some Soviet civilian nuclear facilities under agency controls, was held here today. Andranik Petrosyants, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for the Utilization of Atomic Energy, said:

The Soviet Union consistently favours an all-round consolidation of the international nuclear non-proliferation regime. It is believed in the USSR that preventing the spread of nuclear weapons on earth is one of the chief directions in the effort to avert the threat of nuclear war, restrict the race of nuclear armaments and achieve nuclear disarmament.

General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko pointed out in his speech on March 2nd 1984 that our country strives to achieve that "proliferation of nuclear weapons in any form be prevented, that these weapons or control over them be not handed over to anyone."

We regard the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency as a major integral part of the non-proliferation regime and favour further growth of the effectiveness of the IAEA's activity connected with assuring non-proliferation.

Guided by this principled approach of ours, the Soviet Union expressed readiness to place under agency safeguards some of its civilian nuclear facilities as an act of good will. Precisely such a statement was made by First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko at the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on Disarmament on June 16th 1982. Negotiations between the USSR and the IAEA started in Moscow in May 1983. They were continued in Vienna. The USSR's sincere aspiration to conclude an agreement as soon as possible and the IAEA's full understanding facilitated the early attainment of the objective.

The agreement largely corresponds to the structure and the content of safeguards agreements concluded by non-nuclear states parties to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. At the same time, it takes into account, naturally, the voluntary step of the Soviet Union and its status as a state possessing nuclear weapons.

The agreement stipulates that the agency will be guided in its work by the task of further developing and perfecting methods and procedures of inspection. At that, safeguards will be applied through the same common procedures used by the agency in safeguards work at similar facilities in non-nuclear weapons states.

In implementing the agreement, we will facilitate in all ways the creation of all necessary conditions for the agency' effective control in the USSR.

Our country decided to sign the agreement, meeting halfway the aspirations of many countries parties to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty and seeking to impart to IAEA control a more universal character and enable agency inspectors to gain experience of work at new types of facilities, specifically of the types the Soviet Union exports or plans to export to other countries.

The Soviet side and the agency are working together so that the IAEA could start applying safeguards as early as possible.

The Soviet Union's decision vividly confirms that the USSR positively regards international control, implying that control of this kind should effectively serve the aims of limiting armaments and achieving disarmaments.

As Andrey Gromyko stressed during a talk with political news analysts on January 13th 1985, "no state other than the Soviet Union has advanced a more radical and further-reaching proposal on control issues." Following the emergence of nuclear weapons when the question of control arose, the Soviet Union suggested introducing from the very beginning wide-ranging, comprehensive and universal control. Our foreign minister said that "today as well, we are prepared to consider such a broad proposal, the proposal envisaging general and complete disarmament under general and complete international control".

Such is our principled approach to control, and the just concluded agreement is another convincing example of our practical attitude to control.

In conclusion, I would like to stress the importance attached by the Soviet Union to the steady consolidation of international nuclear non-proliferation. We express the confidence that the third conference of the states parties to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, due in Geneva in September 1985, that is to consider its progress will become a new important landmark in safeguarding nuclear non-proliferation in the interests of all of mankind.

PRAVDA REPORTS SOVIET OFFER AT UNESCO SESSION

PM190845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent report: "Rebuffing Blackmail"]

[Text] Paris, 17 Feb -- An extraordinary session of the Executive Council of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization which ended yesterday at UNESCO's headquarters here in the Place de Fontenoy has attracted great attention among the world public.

The main item on the agenda was the resolution of problems connected with the U.S. withdrawal from UNESCO effective 31 December 1984, including financial problems. Washington has not only stopped making a contribution, but is refusing to liquidate the debt to the UNESCO budget.

In the course of the debate, the vast majority of representatives of the UNESCO member-states reaffirmed their countries' support for the main avenues of the activity of this specialized UN organization. Many expressed wishes and put forward concrete proposals concerning the further strengthening of the effectiveness of UNESCO's programs.

In his speech Yu.M. Khilchevskiy, the USSR's permanent representative to UNESCO, condemned the clearly provocative U.S. attempts and recalled our country's support on the fundamentally important questions of UNESCO's activity. He also stated that the Soviet Union, in the situation that has arisen, is prepared to examine the question of a voluntary additional contribution to financing the budget and to the continuation of the normal activity of this prestigious international organization.

The representatives of France and a number of other countries declared their intention of making additional voluntary contributions to the UNESCO budget in order to overcome the difficulties created after the U.S. withdrawal. At the same time demands were made at the extraordinary session to cut American personnel working for UNESCO and replace them, in accordance with the charter, with citizens of countries belonging to the organization.

ANTICOMMUNIST CONFERENCE IN PARIS VIEWED

LD191514 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 19 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Two reports from two West European capitals have appeared almost simultaneously on our teleprinters. The first one coming from Rome says that the Political Committee of the European communities discussed at its session held in the Italian capital the need to step up the struggle against terrorism. I think, all is perfectly clear in this respect, the Minister of External Relations of France Roland Dumas pointed out, commenting on the results of the session, and specially emphasized that France had never caused delays in combatting terrorism and did not intend to do it in the future.

His statement seems perfectly clear. However, there is the other report which came from Paris. According to the French press, a noisy anti-communist gathering convened on the initiative of the anti-communist centre "International Security Council" which is financed by the diehard reactionary, clergyman Sun Myung Mun living in the U.S. is held in the French capital. Participants in the gathering -- about 100 retired officers and officers in active service from NATO countries and a number of other states who intend without the shade of doubt to "develop the strategy of the struggle against communism" -- urge to step up ideological and other acts of subversion against socialist countries and openly advocate terror.

According to LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, one of the participants in the gathering went to the length of suggesting that Fidel Castro be assassinated.

Sun Myung-mun, the emissary of Western special services and the founder of the so-called "United Christian Organization", was among the organizers of the so-called "Asian Anti-Communist League" in 1957 and in the 1966 knocked together a certain "corps of enlightenment for victory over communism" on the basis of which the anti-communist centre "Seke Rengo" was set up in Japan. Later Sun Myung-mun settled in the U.S. where he bought two expensive villas together with a number of newspapers and publishing houses. "We must create a powerful anti-communist striking force and head a crusade against communism" -- such is a political "credo" of this newly emerged "apostle". Naturally, the CIA did not hestiate to take Sun Myung-mun under its protection.

As is known, he who pays the piper calls the tune. For this reason it is not surprising that the gathering of diehard anti-communists lavishly financed by Sun Myung-mun and U.S. special services which are backing him features not only anti-communist slogans, but also open calls for terror against those who do not suit Washington.

Another thing looks surprising. How is it possible to combine this anti-communist gathering with statements of participants in the Rome conference -- ministers of foreign affairs of the EEC member states -- to the effect that they are "full of resolve" to step up the struggle against terrorism? The situation seems rather strange: In Rome a French representative stressed that France would by no means cause delays in combatting terrorism. However, several days later the French capital became the venue of the gathering of militant reactionaries and anti-communists whose participants openly advocate terror and call for a physical elimination of the heads of foreign countries.

'ANTI-IMPERIALIST' CONGRESS HELD IN NICARAGUA

LD191007 Moscow TASS in English 0947 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Managua February 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Trushin reports:

"A united Latin America will be saved and a disunited Latin America will die." This winged expression by Augusto Cesar Sandino, the national hero of Nicaragua who gave his life for the freedom of his homeland, has become the slogan of the first Latin American Congress of "Anti-Imperialist Thought" which has opened here. It is attended by scientists, journalists and political and public figures from almost all countries of the region as well as the USA and Europe. To be an anti-imperialist in Latin America is to be constantly exposed to danger and to display political consciousness and a will to victory, said Fernando Cardenal, minister of education of Nicaragua, opening the congress. Latin America, he stressed, has been subjected for decades to military, economic and political aggression by the USA. Therefore, American imperialism is our main enemy.

The situation is especially dramatic in Central America where Washington has provoked a conflict which may have dangerous consequences not only for the people of the region but also for peace throughout the world, the minister said. By his cynical assertions on the "strategic importance of the Central American region for the security of the USA," President Reagan is trying to justify the increased U.S. military presence in Honduras and other countries and the escalation of U.S. aggressive actions against the Sandinist people's revolution which U.S. imperialism intends to destroy. Nicaragua, the minister said, is at the forward edge of the anti-imperialist struggle of the Latin American peoples. Neither the CIA's mercenary army of many thousands, an army terrorising civilians, nor the mining of the Nicaraguan sea ports, the economic blockade or the ideological subversion, used by the Reagan administration, can break the will of the Nicaraguans to defend their revolutionary gains and to uphold their right to self-determination. The United States will never be able to force the people of Nicaragua to their knees. They above the support and solidarity of all

PONOMAREV ON ISSUES CUPRENTLY FACING COMMUNISTS

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["Supplement: 'Communists and the Main Problems of Our Time,' Article by Boris Ponomarev, Alternate Member of the Politbureau and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, published in PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, the Russian edition of WORLD MARXIST REVIEW No 2, 1985" -- APN DAILY REVIEW headline]

Eliminating the danger of war is the key issue for the millions in the world communist, working-class and liberation movements. The year 1984 was troubled for Europe and indeed the whole world: The new American nuclear missiles deployed in a number of West European countries and other American and NATO steps increased the threat of nuclear war. But the forces opposing this danger also grew in number and became more active. The USSR, and the socialist community as a whole, have been working persistently for a turn for the better in the international climate. The White House course toward confrontation and from strength policy has caused considerable public concern. Mass peace demonstrations grew significantly.

Changes have been taking place in the face of the planet. Socialism has been gaining ground. The great principles and ideals it is applying -- abolition of exploitation, planned economy, speedy elimination of backwardness, total employment, social security for the working masses, and obliteration of class and ethnic antagonisms -- are becoming the ideals of working people all over the world and offering mankind a future. The non-aligned countries, including socialist-oriented ones, are gaining in strength. The crisis in capitalism, in contrast, is deepening, and class contradictions are getting more acute. The political struggle in many capitalist countries has intensified. Accordingly, there have been changes in the conditions under which Communist and Revolutionary-Democratic Parties are operating, with the tasks they tackle becoming more complex.

I

Attitudes to real socialism, to its international role have often been discussed in the communist movement in recent years. The difficulties socialist construction met with in some states, delays in resolving problems ripe for solution, and certain negative phenomena did impart some poignancy to such discussions. All that was readily seized upon by our class enemy, which has stepped up its pressure on socialist countries, not stopping short even of impudent interference in their internal affairs. These things and the role of real socialism in the modern world make it worthwhile to examine some of the fundamental questions relating to the policies pursued by ruling Communist Parties at the present stage of development.

The CPSU and its leadership have now swung into energetic work on all aspects of domestic and foreign policy. In his keynote speech at the November 15, 1984 sitting of the CPSU Central Committee's Politbureau, Konstantin Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, noted: "Our economy has become more dynamic. The past two years have seen favourable changes in the work of practically all sectors of the economy." Last year's growth in industrial output was 4.4 per cent, instead of the 3.8 per cent planned, with improvements recorded in quality. This is the basis which is helping to advance the living standards of the Soviet people. Heightened demands on cadres at all levels and measures to tighten discipline and improve order have paid off.

All measures taken by the plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee and the Party leadership's activities are permeated with a creative approach to refining the society of developed socialism. Our Party is firmly following the course bequeathed to it by the great Lenin.

It takes a sober and realistic view of its achievements, sees omissions and takes steps to remedy them. The Party's plans are projected to the future. They are plans of peace and peaceful endeavour.

The premise by which the CPSU Central Committee guides itself is that triumphant socialism has to pass through definite stages of development. The stage of developed socialism is a long period of time, a period of socio-economic and political change, of ideological and cultural growth. Our country is at the beginning of this stage, and the socialist ideal has yet to be attained in full. The reference is to qualitative advances prepared by previous development.

As regards the material base, the main task is to step up economic growth, make it more balanced, and make production more rational. Over the past two years we have succeeded in arresting the trend to lower economic development rates which appeared early in the 80's, and in imparting a fresh impetus to them, something which has had an immediate favourable effect on the living standards of the Soviet people. This is the main criterion of the correctness of the Party's economic policy.

In the 12th Five-Year Plan period, we are to effect a breakthrough in economic efficiency by accelerating scientific and technological progress. Major steps to intensify farming production are being implemented as part of the Food Programme adopted two years ago. The programme of long-term land reclamation which has been approved will reduce to a minimum the weather factor in agriculture.

A large-scale economic experiment is underway to improve the system of planning and management. The idea is to give more powers to enterprises, give them more material incentives. Successful developments in economic management will be applied throughout the country.

Complications internationally, however, are forcing the USSR to divert considerable funds to defence needs. But even in these conditions there is no curtailing of social programmes. The primary objective of our economic plans is to raise the material and cultural standards of the people. The country is reaching the 11th Five-Year Plan's social targets for 1985. This means there has been growth in the social budget, construction of housing, schools, hospitals, clinics, nurseries and kindergartens. Real incomes will go up in 1985 by 3.3 per cent, more than the average for the previous four years.

A good deal of work is being done in furthering socialist democracy. This implies all-round growth in working people's socialist consciousness, broader and more competent involvement of the masses in public life -- through the Soviets, their place of work, popular inspection bodies, trade unions, Komsomol, women's and other organisations. The Education Reform launched last year is of major importance. New generations of Soviet people, who will carry the great cause of the October Revolution into the 21st Century, will get suitable training, vocational as well as ideological.

The Party is paying tremendous attention to ideological work -- to the mass media, to expanding coverage of work of Party and government bodies, to increasing the yield from the social sciences. Professional people and workers in the arts are being told by the Party to get better in touch with the grassroots, to be more active in advancing the socialist way of living.

Our Party is now working up to its 27th Congress. Preparing for a congress means analysing and actively consolidating all the progress that has been made in recent years, taking a self-critical look at what has not yet been done and mapping out ways of solving new and big problems. The Congress will also endorse the new text of the CPSU Programme and changes in the Party Rules.

The present-day international situation demands a clear and precise understanding of the role and significance of the socialist community for the world communist and working-class movement, for the liberation struggles of the peoples, for mankind's present and future.

Even in the early years after the Second World War, with socialist revolutions winning through in a large group of European and Asian countries, Marxist-Leninists were able to see things in perspective. They foresaw the tremendous impact of these historic events on world development. Admittedly, it was impossible at the time to guess the rate and specific features of socialist reforms in such diverse countries, ranging from former colonial lands to developed capitalist nations; the forms of relationships between socialist states; or the problems likely to arise during the emergence of the new social system on an international scale. Today, with four decades of experience behind us, we see very tangibly the historic mission of the socialist community.

First, it is the decisive contribution to the prevention of nuclear war. For the first time in world history, the struggle against the menace of war has become the business of a group of countries and not just public movements or the Soviet Union. The USSR's nuclear missile potential which has taken much effort to build, is keeping the American "hawks" from unleashing a new war, in which mankind might perish. The combined military might of the Warsaw Treaty countries, beyond guaranteeing their own security, is a crucial factor for peace in Europe.

While doing all it can to defend the revolutionary gains of its nations, the socialist community is simultaneously working for lower military confrontation levels, for ending the arms race and, ultimately, for ridding humanity of the nuclear threat. Real socialism is the main force in ensuring all people's most essential right, the right to live.

Secondly, the socialist community is creating favourable external conditions for the national liberation struggles of the peoples. It may well be said that if socialism had not entered the world arena, the colonial system of imperialism would not have collapsed in so historically short a time, and dozens of countries would not have embarked on the path of independent national and social development.

Thirdly, the socialist community is making a vast contribution to world progress, bringing about fundamentally new forms of social organisation. By historical standards the world socialist system is a young and forward-looking community of nations. But we are fully entitled to speak of it as a sure gain in mankind's progressive development, to speak of the major changes it has brought about in the world, of its ability to solve in working people's interests the problems before which capitalism is impotent.

Fourthly, the socialist community exemplifies a new type of international relations based on the principle of socialist internationalism. Consolidation of the community's common potential facilitates the advance and development of each individual country that belongs to it. The relations between the sister socialist countries are relations of cooperation and mutual assistance. The great thing about socialism is that it overcomes centuries of nationalist prejudice cultivated by the exploiters, and does away with cut-throat rivalry, hostility and mistrust between peoples.

To be sure, problems can arise in economic and political cooperation between sovereign socialist states. The guarantee of their timely and correct resolution is provided by constant contacts between the Central Committees of the sister Parties and their leaders, by close coordination of efforts between the Parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, and by their policies fusing naturally national and universal interests.

Fifthly, the socialist community is making an invaluable contribution to efforts to restructure on a just basis the entire system of international relations. On the initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, backed up by the large group of non-aligned nations, UN documents now record the most important democratic principles of equality, independence, sovereignty, and non-interference in the affairs of other countries.

Sixthly, the socialist community is the bulwark and hope of the fighting working class, of the working people in the capitalist countries. Awareness that there is a powerful force in the world, always in solidarity with them and which upholds the same great goals, is of vast significance to them.

The socialist community makes its impact felt in many other areas as well. One such area, for example, is the dissemination of truthful information, which prevents the ideological centres of imperialism from imposing on world public opinion an interpretation of events favouring imperialists. Another is the vast work to sum experience in building a new world, in class struggle against capital domination, [and in] creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory. And what an invaluable service to civilisation is rendered by socialism creating a new, humanist culture and protecting the classic legacy from the onslaught of imperialist pseudo-culture.

A particularly great role in present-day conditions is played by close cooperation between the socialist countries, their coordinated moves in the world arena, their joint rebuff to the subversive activities of imperialism, which is striving to create divisions in our community.

The CMEA summit held in June 1984 was of fundamental importance for strengthening socialism as an international force. By way of implementing its ideas and conclusions, a head-of-government CMEA session in Havana adopted a number of exceptionally important measures involved in a process of historic significance, that of economic integration of the socialist countries.

It can be safely said that it is a happiness for mankind that there is the socialist community, that it is confidently moving towards new frontiers. It is the duty of all revolutionary fighters to defend this bastion of peace and progress, to promote it in every way.

II

The peoples of the world have not failed to learn the lessons of the past few years when Washington embarked upon a policy of seeking military superiority and broke off the negotiations in Geneva. The risk of war increased during that period, but determination to remove that risk also has grown. The course of events once again confirmed that the socialist countries have adopted the right policy in the international arena. The socialist countries did not allow anyone to bully them and did not stray off their course to assuring peaceful co-existence and preventing a nuclear war. By taking counter-measures, they showed everyone that it was futile to try to speak the language of force with them and that such a policy eventually came back on those who pursued it.

Ever since the United States broke off the Geneva talks the Soviet Union has been persistently seeking a solution to the international conundrum created by the deployment of new American first-strike missiles in Europe. The Soviet leaders have repeatedly emphasised that no chance should be missed to bring about a return to negotiations and detente.

Last November the Soviet Union invited the U.S. administration to start negotiations on the entire range of problems related to nuclear and space-based armaments. The USSR proposed holding absolutely new negotiations at which all problems would be discussed and tackled as inter-related.

Such a comprehensive approach was prompted by a need to take urgent and effective measures to prevent further destabilisation in the strategic situation and avert new rounds in the arms race. Abolishing space weapons is of crucial importance here. Should an arms race begin in space, not only would it make strategic arms limitation and reduction talks senseless, it would inevitably stimulate the arms race in other areas. On all these issues the Soviet Union is prepared to look for an work for the most radical solutions, solutions that would facilitate progress toward complete prohibition and, in the long run, elimination of nuclear weapons.

One of the major factors that forced the U.S. administration into agreeing to negotiate was the mass peace movement and the spread of anti-nuclear feelings that have affected even quarters which no one would describe anti-imperialist. In spite of some vacillation which was felt right after the start of the deployment of American "Euro-missiles", on the whole there has been no decline in that movement. Moreover, in some countries one can see more active participation in it by Social Democrats, the Greens, religious leaders, writers, lawyers, physicians, actors and athletes. The movement is developing in depth. Trade unions are gradually becoming involved in the anti-war struggle. The demands become broader, more precise and more competent and envisage a comprehensive solution to the nuclear disarmament problem. The entire military structure that is NATO and its war doctrine are coming under criticism. The peace movement is assuming a new, more effective form.

Realising that the unscrupulous policies of the U.S. administration can only increase the risk of war, the leaders of some West European countries have called for normalization of relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Even the governments of countries allied to the United States have voiced concern over the American plans to militarise space. Just about all West European leaders have hailed the Soviet-American agreement on holding new negotiations.

Many parties members [as received] of the Socialist International have played a significant part. A number of influential Social Democratic parties, including the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD), adhere to anti-nuclear views. Most of them are against the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe. The Finnish and Scandinavian Social Democrats advocate creating a non-nuclear zone in the north of Europe. Strong anti-war positions are held by the ruling Socialists in Greece. The same is true of the position taken by the Labour government of New Zealand, which has demanded a review of the ANZUS military alliance, intends to bar American nuclear-armed ships from the country and is campaigning for the South Pacific to become a non-nuclear zone. The British Labour Party has approved a programme envisaging the renunciation of nuclear weapons and a removal of all American bases from Britain. Talking to a group of Labour leaders, Konstantin Chernenko said that if that programme was effected, the Soviet Union would make a corresponding reduction in the number of its missiles and give Britain guarantees that no Soviet nuclear weapons would be trained on her. The Soviet leader also said that the Soviet Union was prepared to sign an official agreement with Britain to that effect. That would be a major step forward towards nuclear disarmament.

The awareness of the mortal danger of the policy of confrontation with the USSR and of efforts to achieve military superiority, and growing public opposition to this policy from various quarters, including a part of the ruling Republican Party, have influenced Washington's position.

The Soviet attitude to talks -- and this is the attitude adopted by the entire socialist community -- has not changed. We stand for equitable and constructive negotiations which would produce results and lead to a real reduction in armaments.

Our proposals on reducing the war danger also remain in force. In a concise form their idea is adoption by the nuclear powers of obligatory norms of relations which would eventually lead to complete prohibition and dismantling of nuclear weapons. In the opinion of the CPSU, adoption by all nuclear powers, following the Soviet Union's example, of the obligation not to make first use of nuclear weapons, and agreement on preventing space militarisation, on freezing nuclear weapons quantitatively and qualitatively and on a complete and general ban on nuclear weapon tests are the most urgent steps on the road to this goal, the measures which are, objectively, the easiest to carry out. The proposal on completely ridding Europe of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical, also remains in effect.

So, a clear gap is now visible in the heavy clouds of international tension, but the situation in the world remains dangerous. There are no reasons whatsoever to hope that Washington will easily renounce its policy of seeking military superiority. Various political and diplomatic manoeuvres to shatter the talks are also quite possible.

Neither the U.S. administration, nor NATO as a whole, are reducing the tempo of their material preparations for war; they continue to view armed might as the main instrument of their foreign policy. In 1985 the U.S. military budget will go up to 313,000 million dollars as compared with 265,000 million dollars in 1984, and in the next five years it will reach the astronomic figure of more than 2,000,000 million dollars in aggregate. Not a single military programme has been cancelled or curtailed. The programme for building up the U.S. strategic nuclear potential and substantially modernising it testifies to far-reaching militaristic designs. The MX and Midgetman intercontinental ballistic missiles, B-1B and Stealth strategic bombers, Ohio-class nuclear-powered Trident-2 submarine, and long-range Cruise missile programmes are to be carried through. These programmes provide for bringing the U.S. strategic potential to 20,000 nuclear charges. It is planned to complete the deployment of 572 medium-range missiles in Western Europe by 1988-1989. The USA is continuing to test anti-satellite weapons.

The NATO Defence Planning Committee has approved the "Rogers Plan" which envisions delivering a strike against the territory of the Warsaw Treaty countries to a depth of hundreds of kilometres east of the border of the FRG using laser weapons, missiles, warheads and precision-guided munitions. The idea is to enable the United States to wage a "European" war the consequences of which would differ little from those of an all-out nuclear war but without affecting U.S. territory.

The Council of the Western European Union has repealed the ban on production of strategic bombers and long-range missiles by the FRG. In practice this may have only one effect -- an additional build-up of NATO's potential and a spread of the arms race in Europe. So, the policy of ignoring the realities of the nuclear age is being continued, despite the anxiety of the West European states.

So the cause of peace requires an approach from both ends: from "above", through diplomatic efforts by peace-loving states, and from "below" through a mass anti-war movement.

Exposure of the false ideas which are circulating in the West and which are disorienting some anti-war quarters is a major factor for advancing the cause of peace at the present stage. The most widespread of them is the idea of "equal responsibility of the two superpowers" which is clearly aimed at screening those who are really to blame for international tension and for the arms race -- U.S. imperialism and its confederates.

The lie of a "Soviet military threat" also continues to influence people's minds. There are more than enough arguments for disproving it. Suffice to say that it is not the socialist countries but the U.S. administration, in declaring a "crusade" against communism, that has been extending the ideological contradictions to the sphere of state-to-state relations.

Attempts to torpedo the constructive dialogue between the public of the socialist and non-socialist states by exploiting the ideological differences are also perfectly clear. Those who are making these attempts are also voicing the false thesis that the non-government organisations of the socialist countries, in supporting their governments' policy, do not express the true sentiments of their peoples. But one can see support by the public for the initiatives of its governments not only in the socialist countries, but also, say, in Greece, Finland, India, Sweden and some other states, where the anti-war movement makes many demands analogous to the foreign-policy stands of the respective governments. So, the gist of the matter lies in the policy pursued by some or other governments. The Soviet people support the foreign policy of the CPSU and the government of the USSR namely because it is aimed at promoting international security.

III

Confrontation between the newly-independent countries and imperialism is acquiring a new character and ever greater importance. The challenging economic and social tasks in Africa and Asia are being fulfilled in conditions where the legacy of colonialism in the economic field and the social sphere is felt at every step, where the gap between those countries and the industrialized states is increasing and the realm of the transnational corporations growing. Some peoples are still having to uphold in armed struggle their independence, revolutionary gains and right to build a new way of life. This is true of Nicaragua, Kampuchea, Angola, Afghanistan, the Namibian and Palestinian peoples, and Lebanon.

It has now been proved conclusively that the socialist-oriented countries' choice of road of development is a correct and promising one. But they, too, are faced with a lot of problems, at times without precedent. Nevertheless, they are working consistently for the noble goals of social progress under the leadership of their vanguard parties, which have developed into an influential political force. Many of these parties have proclaimed Marxism-Leninism their ideological and political basis and are acting from positions of solidarity with the communist movement.

There is another upsurge of the liberation, anti-imperialist struggle and the communist movement in Latin America, and this is bringing changes in Latin American governments' positions.

All these events and movements -- liberation, progressive and inevitably anti-imperialist -- have developed spontaneously, as has been admitted even by sensible leaders from the bourgeois camp. U.S. reactionaries, however, see in them "Moscow's hand" -- the bugbear which is used for vindicating the policy of state terrorism, social revenge, and imperial and hegemonistic claims of the latest kinds.

Facts of this kind strike the eye. Take, for example, the attempts to achieve a Mideast settlement in imperialism's favour through Israel, which doesn't think twice before the most barbarous arrantry. Think back to the firing guns of the battleship New Jersey and the massive bombing raids on the peaceful villages and towns of Lebanon; and to the forming of the Rapid Deployment Force for undermining and suppressing liberation movements in various parts of the world. Think of imperialist governments' policy of armed intervention, wherever there is "a chance and firm determination to win"; the invasion of Grenada; support for the butchers in El Salvador; the undeclared war against Nicaragua; and the threats against Cuba.

Interstate conflicts (the Iraq-Iran war, for example) and the various separatist movements are a grievous phenomenon. They provide a suitable pretext for imperialism to encourage reactionary forces and regimes, to fan internecine wars which enable it in many regions to keep enormous military contingents against progressive states.

All this has been leaving its print on the character of the present stage in the national liberation and revolutionary liberation movement on three continents. The search for ways of social progress by the newly-free countries is becoming more active. Similarly, there is growing awareness of the multiplicity of such ways and means and of the need to solve such acute problems as hunger which affects millions of people, cope with the social aftermath of neo-colonialist exploitation, create a new world economic order etc.. The inseverable interconnection between social problems and mankind's averting a nuclear war is urgently in need of discussion.

The potential of the non-aligned movement both in championing peace and counteracting imperialist policy and in the sphere of social progress merits special attention.

New questions have also arisen in the field of class struggles by the proletariat in the capitalist countries. These questions are connected with the features of the crisis of capitalism in the 1980's and with its impact on the masses, their political and ideological sentiments. The structure of the working class has been changing under the influence of the scientific and technological revolution. Unemployment is spreading like an avalanche. There still exists a disparity between the enormous potential of the working-class movement in the peace and social struggles and the patently inadequate use of it. A considerable section of workers vote for conservative parties. The trade union membership in a number of countries is diminishing.

An important place in the anti-communist and anti-worker strategy of Big Business is held by wide use of cheap manpower in the developing world with a view to reducing employment in the capitalist countries and to wield the scourge of mass unemployment to undermine the trade unions and check strikes. The purpose of the political orientation of the "production modernisation" policy is also obvious: it is to weaken and demoralise the major militant contingents of the working class. Attempts are being made to intensify the differentiation of the working class: for instance, to secure support for the policy of aggression and the arms race by workers employed in the arms business, misleading them with the false "prosperity through rearmament" slogan. Issues to do with the distinctive features of the condition and political role of the working class in the newly-independent countries are gaining topicality and significance.

"Neo-conservatism" has already come to hold influential positions in a number of countries and is still spreading, imposing its strategy of offensive on the working people's political and social gains. This is also true of attempts to channel their protest into nationalism and racism.

All this calls for mustering the forces of the working class and its front-ranking representatives to raise the level of internationalist solidarity among the working masses.

IV

The history of the communist and working-class movement shows that the thirst for international solidarity, mutual assistance and coordination of action inherent in the sister parties receives a particularly mighty impulse at crucial moments of world development. Precisely such are the times we are living through, when there is a sharp increase in the influence of international factors on domestic political affairs and class contradictions, when the forces of imperialism are striving to strengthen their militarist and counter-revolutionary alliance by creating a threat to the cause of peace and social progress. "...The realities of the nuclear age," Konstantin Chernenko has emphasised, "have led to international conditions acquiring decisive, paramount importance from the standpoint of the internationalist interests of the communist movement."

At such moments, it is particularly important for us to meet more often, to compare opinions and evaluations and to coordinate actions.

One cannot help mentioning that this command of the times is increasingly making itself felt within the communist movement. This is evidenced by the high degree of activity of bilateral inter-Party contacts and the periodic meetings of Communist Parties on the level of major regions -- Latin America, the Arab countries, Northern Europe. The striving for inter-Party communion finds expression in the regular meetings of leading figures of the communist and revolutionary-democratic press. The Communist Parties' working with one voice against the war danger and the arms race, in defence of peace is especially important in the current situation. All this shows that this merits attention and consideration by the leaders of Communist and Workers' Parties.

The present-day situation calls for more active resistance to the unprecedentedly intensive anti-communist imperialist propaganda campaigns which amount to veritable ideological aggression. With the mass media of the socialist countries, the communist and revolutionary-democratic press is opposed to imperialism's enormous propaganda machine. Of course, in the non-socialist countries, it finds itself in an unequal position financially and technically compared with the bourgeois press. All the greater is the importance of the high-mindedness and quality of anti-imperialist propaganda. The component parties making for success are truthfulness, the militant spirit, a correct choice of targets, a politically precise approach to matters, vividness and intelligibility, and consistent internationalism.

The prestige and effectiveness of the Party press depend on the degree of precision with which it mirrors the class 'face' of its Party, its adherence to principle in offsetting anti-communist and anti-socialist slander with the truth on real, existing socialism and its role as the main bulwark of peace. The communist press is the bearer of ideas of brotherly solidarity among the working class, all working people. It enables the masses to interpret -- in the spirit of the teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin -- the course of historical events, inculcates in them faith in success of the struggle for the cause of freedom, peace and socialism. The newspapers of many sister Parties have become truly popular.

In the forthcoming period, a most topical line of activity by the communist press is the 40th anniversary of the Victory over nazism and Japanese militarism. In the light of the current international situation, perception of the lessons of the last war will be all the keener and more correct, the more closely they are linked with the urgent struggle against another war, against the militarist preparations of the USA and NATO on German soil, whence World War II was launched; against the attempts of the reactionaries to revise the results of the war and the post-war accommodation, to call in question the inviolability of frontiers; against any kind of falsification of the history of World War II, exalting the role of the USA in the victory and fanning anti-communism and anti-Sovietism.

The peoples must have an objective picture of the origin, course and results of the war and the true contribution which the world's first socialist state made to delivering nations from fascist slavery, the true role played by Communists, who were in the forefront of the anti-fascist Resistance movement, just as today they are in the forefront of the anti-war movement.

The chief lesson of World War II is that one must fight against war before it is started. What is needed to uphold peace are united, coordinated and vigorous efforts by all peace forces and a high degree of vigilance.

The communist movement's responsibility for the fate of humankind is, indeed, great. Realistically and soberly appraising the scale of the war danger emanating from the more aggressive forces of imperialism, and passionately and vigorously supporting anti-war protests and helping to rally the peace forces, Communists assist in fulfilling the will of nations -- to prevent the slide into the nuclear abyss. Besides the struggle for the working people's social emancipation, therein lies the historical mission of Communists in all countries.

THATCHER ADDRESS TO CONGRESS IN REAGAN 'SPIRIT'

LD211736 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 21 Feb 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] Let us turn to the visit by Margaret Thatcher, the prime minister of Great Britain, to Washington. The head of the British Government held talks with the U.S. President. What were the results of these talks? One can judge and results of the talks from statements by official White House spokesmen. It was stated that agreement has been reached on British participation in research work on the strategic defence initiative. On the eve of the British prime minister's visit to the United States there was much comment in the London press on Thatcher's attitude to the U.S. scheme for a large-scale system of antimissile defense with elements based in space. In particular THE DAILY TELEGRAPH wrote that in Thatcher's view the system should not be created and deployed without talks with the Soviet Union. But, the newspaper indicated that the British prime minister approves of research work. It transpires that Britain and other West European countries -- and this was confirmed by the Washington talks -- will be allowed to compete for contracts relating to this research work; to compete for them: that was how White House spokesmen phrased it.

For the first time since the days of Prime Minister Churchill, the present head of the British Cabinet was given the right to address the U.S. Congress. The tone of the speech was Churchillian, but the rhetoric was in the spirit of Reagan. That was the comment made on Thatcher's declaration by today's London TIMES. That remark hit the nail on the head. Thatcher's speech was imbued with the spirit of loyalty to the United States and the current U.S. Administration. In her speech she expressed more or less complete support for Washington's approach to the fundamental issues of the international situation. Thatcher acknowledged that the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva are immensely important for millions of people. But at the same time, she not only tried to justify Washington's policy of sabotaging effective measures to control armaments, but made malicious attacks on Soviet policy. Thatcher even boasted that her government was the first to make its country's territory available for the stationing of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe. The prime minister of Great Britain did not manage to avoid mentioning the U.S. financial and economic policy toward Western Europe. But, in view of another London paper, THE DAILY MIRROR, she decided not to irritate the congressmen by saying that the U.S. dollar was harming the economy of the West.

In her address to Congress, Thatcher also touched on the problems of Ulster. She said the Government of Great Britain was doing everything possible to stabilize the situation in northern Ireland. However, the facts disprove these demagogic statements. About 2,500 dead and over 30,000 injured and maimed in northern Ireland -- that is the result of this everything possible policy perpetuated by the British in Ulster. While Thatcher was speaking a demonstration was held outside the Capitol building. Hundreds of people protested against the actions of the British authorities in Northern Ireland, against the armored cars and soldiers patrolling Ulster, against the barbed wire crossing the streets of Belfast, and against the unending searches and arrests of civilians. The demonstrators demanded the withdrawal of British forces from Northern Ireland.

Follows U.S. Line

LD212205 Moscow TASS in English 2143 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Washington February 21 TASS -- Addressing a joint meeting of the Senate and House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher made a statement which has been publicised in advance as a policy statement in the sphere of East-West relations. Some observers even compare her statement with Winston Churchill's "epoch-making" speech delivered in Fulton in 1946 when he declared on behalf of the "Anglo-Saxon world" the cold war on the Soviet Union to the applause and at the bid of the then President of the United States Harry Truman.

Such assessments are justifiable for her speech in the Congress was obviously couched in the spirit of loyalty to the "senior partner" in the NATO bloc. Margaret Thatcher actually fully solidarised with Washington in the approach to key questions of the international situation.

Welcoming the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, which, as she admitted, are of great importance for millions of people, Margaret Thatcher repeated in the same breath the assertions of U.S. official propaganda striving to distort the Soviet Union's stand and justify Washington's course of sabotaging effective measures for amrs control. She attacked the Soviet Union's policy, declared for building up nuclear arms to the utmost, asserted that they promote the consolidation of peace. The prime minister assured the U.S. Administration of the support for the so-called "research" in the framework of the programme of "star wars" and even promised British aid in this.

At the same time, she stated that if this research leads to the possibility of the deployment of a new ABM system, this question should be discussed at talks in the framework of the 1972 Soviet-American ABM limitation treaty.

Margaret Thatcher lauded in every way the White House's policy from the "positions of strength". She praised herself for the fact that her government was the first to provide the territory of its country for the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe, which as is known, far from promoting a constructive dialogue with the USSR, frustrated the talks that were already held and jeopardizes a new Soviet-U.S. dialogue in Geneva.

The prime minister was compelled to touch upon, even if briefly, the U.S. financial and economic policy, which does a serious damage to the interests of U.S. partners and developing states. As is known, by raising the bank rate, the United States is pumping capital from other countries, covering at their expense the huge deficits of the federal budget caused by vast unproductive military expenditures. As a result, the United States put its "partners" in a financial squeeze aggravating still more their serious economic problems.

U.S. FEARS EFFECTS OF NEW ZEALAND STANCE

PM211311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Commentator's Column": "The Crack Widens"]

[Text] A routine conference of ANZUS bloc members on problems of military communications, scheduled for (?18) February in the Australian city of Sydney, has been canceled because of the U.S. refusal to participate in it.

Joint submarine exercises by the United States, Australia, and New Zealand, which were to have been held at the end of this month in the vicinity of the Hawaiian islands, have also been canceled. Previously, as is known, the United States refused to hold other, bigger, ANZUS bloc joint naval maneuvers code-named "Sea Eagle-85."

The U.S. Administration is letting it be understood that all these measures reflect a "complete review" of U.S.-New Zealand relations with the possibility of economic sanctions. It is threatening to deprive the country of its most-favored nation status in trade and to create obstacles in the way of marketing its traditional export goods (wool, meat, and butter) not just in the United States but on the world market as a whole. So how has the New Zealand Government angered the White House? Simply because -- following the voters' will to turn the southern Pacific into a nuclear-free zone -- it has forbidden visits by warships carrying nuclear weapons or nuclear-powered ships.

Washington is now enraged not so much by the loss of the New Zealand ports as by the fear that this precedent will provoke a new outbreak of "nuclear allergy" in other allied countries. In Japan and Australia, indeed, where antinuclear sentiments are very strong, and in the NATO countries (especially in Belgium and the Netherlands, where the stubborn opposition to the introduction of U.S. cruise missiles continues). "If we cannot control the allies on the question of visits by our ships and the deployment of nuclear weapons, they will scatter one after the other," THE NEW YORK TIMES says, citing a high-ranking representative of the U.S. Administration.

Unfortunately for Washington strategists, publicity is being given just now to the Pentagon's intentions to use airfields in Canada, Spain, Iceland, and a number of other countries to base U.S. aircraft carrying nuclear depth charges, although the relevant governments have not even been informed about such plans. By all accounts, the White House now wants to use a series of harsh repressive measures not just to "suppress the revolt" in ANZUS, but also to "teach a lesson" to the other allies. However, the international response evoked by New Zealand's determination to defend its sovereign rights shows that it is becoming increasingly difficult for the Pentagon to recruit nuclear hostages.

VISHNEVSKIY SCORES CRUISE MISSILE TESTS

PM220853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[Sergey Vishnevskiy article under the rubric "Observer's View of the Event" written as commentary to a dispatch entitled "Missile in the Canadian Sky" by own correspondent N. Bragin datelined Ottawa, 20 February]

[Text] The report from PRAVDA's correspondent in Ottawa attests once more to the stepping up of the long-range cruise missile program which Thomas (Simer), the inventor of this system, characterized as an "offensive first-strike weapon."

Cruise missiles launched from B-52 bombers have already been tested twice over Canadian territory. On 19 February this missile was tested in "free flight" over Canadian soil. Six similar experiments are envisaged this year under an agreement between Washington and Ottawa.

Under these circumstances the alarm of the peace-loving Canadian public, concerned over the increased risk of the accidental triggering of nuclear war, is quite understandable. Who can guarantee that a first-strike strategic missile's "free flight" will not end "by mistake" on territory outside the American Continent? The Pentagon cannot give such a guarantee. Its official spokesmen acknowledge that there have been repeated accidents during air-launched cruise missile tests.

While accelerating the buildup of its offensive nuclear missiles, the United States is also ostentatiously speeding up the implementation of its "star wars" program. President Reagan has reaffirmed the intention to carry it out. Lieutenant General D. Abrahamson, the program director, has announced that the first test of antimissile technology in near-earth space will take place in 1987 -- 2 years earlier than planned -- and that two such tests are scheduled each year. Reusable shuttle spacecraft will be used in these. During the tests it is planned to try out guidance and tracking systems which it is then intended to use to bring down the enemy's missiles using laser weapons.

It will be recalled that at the beginning of February the aforementioned general stated publicly that the United States is working "successfully" toward the creation of laser weapons and "electromagnetic guns." On his own admission, on 19 December last year a number of military-industrial corporations received resources from the Pentagon to develop and model a new system for the "star wars" program. The militarists are planning to spend $26 billion over the next 5 years on the militarization of space.

Lt Gen Abrahamson's cynical admissions about the modeling and planned testing of new "star wars" systems prove irrefutably that the propaganda talk about the "purely research" nature of the "strategic defense initiative" is not worth a red cent. Indeed, as we can see, preparations to militarize near-earth space are proceeding at an accelerated rate.

In view of these damning facts, you might ask, how is one to take the White House's assurances that "the United States is committed to seeking fair agreements which would lessen the risk of war and reduce nuclear arms"? This is a reasonable question for the public, including the U.S. public, to be asking on the eve of the Geneva talks.

JAPANESE MILITARY BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR VIEWED

LD111754 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo February 21 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Sergey Logachev

KYODO TSUSHIN news agency quotes Pentagon spokesman James Kelly as saying during hearings at U.S. Congress that defence appropriations, allocated by the Japanese Government for the next financial year, starting on April 1st, are not sufficient for carrying out the military programmes which the U.S. Administration regards as necessary.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's cabinet decided to set aside for the National Defence Agency a post-war record high of 3.14 trillion yen. This is nearly seven per cent more than in the current year. Japan now ranks first among U.S. allies by the pace of the growth of its military budget and is close to the official rate of one per cent of the gross national product, set in 1976.

Kelly made clear, however, that Washington is still critical of the Japanese ruling circles which do not show enough enthusiasm in defending the interests of the "free world". He said, specifically, that Tokyo ought to spare no effort in beefing up its navy and air force in order to establish control over Pacific sea lanes. Kelly recommended American legislators to get personally in touch with Prime Minister Nakasone who, according to him, understands well the importance of military preparations.

The United States is seeking the involvement of its Far Eastern ally in its aggressive plans not only at sea, but also in outer space. According to press reports, the Pentagon chief, Caspar Weinberger, repeatedly urged Japan to help realize President Ronald Reagan's "star wars" strategy, an idea backed by Nakasone. The latter not only expressed full support for Washington's dangerous designs of spreading the arms race into outer space, but also expressed readiness to aid the United States in developing space weapons.

NAKASONE SAID FLOUTING NON-NUCLEAR PRINCIPLES

LD211849 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo February 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Viktor Zatsepin reports:

The progressive public has evaluated the statement by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in support of the use of nuclear weapons by the United States in the event of war as an open challenge to Japan's peace forces advocating a ban on nuclear weapons for ever.

Answering the questions of deputies in the course of the current parliament session Nakasone declared that American ships could use nuclear weapons in joint combat operations with the Japanese armed forces. The prime minister said that Japan would give all-round combat assistance to the ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet.

This is an inadmissible stand for the prime minister of the country, whose people once already experienced the destructive consequences of the atomic bombing raids through the fault of the ruling circles, said Kazuo Kondo, secretary general of the central executive committee for cancelling the Japanese-American security treaty and meeting other demands of the people.

In making such statements, Kazuo Kondo told the TASS correspondent, Nakasone openly flouts the three non-nuclear principles officially proclaimed by Japan and the resolution of the parliament urging the government to seek a ban on the nuclear weapons. The Japanese peace champions, K. Kondo said, are protesting against the provocative statement by the prime minister and demand that the government pursue a truly peaceable policy and give up support for the U.S. Administration's nuclear strategy.

S. KOREA'S CHON TU-HWAN NAMES NEW PRIME MINISTER

SK220902 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Chon Tu-hwan, a ruler in Seoul, has appointed No Sin-yong, director of the Agency for National Security Planning, as new prime minister of South Korea. Commenting on this, observers said that the appointment of the leader of a secret police force as leader of the government shows that the Seoul regime is trying to step up its suppression of opposition forces.

PRK CONDEMNS THAI 'ARMED PROVOCATIONS'

LD211323 Moscow TASS in English 1259 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Phnom Penh February 21 TASS -- The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has issued a statement over the provocative pronouncements by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, who urged the USA, China and the Western countries to increase military aid to the Pol Pot gangs.

Such pronouncements, the statement points out, are, as a matter of fact, calls for stepping up the criminal war against the Kampuchean people, lead to a further aggravation of tensions in South East Asia and constitute a threat to peace and security in the region. The Thai authorities are talking of violations of the Thai borders by the Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Vietnamese volunteers. Yet it is precisely Bangkok which crudely violates the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Kampuchea by giving aid and support for the Pol Pot gangs. In recent days alone, Thai military scores of times heavily shelled the border provinces of Preah Vihear, Battambang and Koh Kong, the Thai Air Force planes repeatedly invaded Kampuchea's air space.

The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the statement stresses, condemns the short-sighted dangerous policy of Thailand's ruling circles and demands an immediate end to Bangkok's armed provocations against the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

U.S. GIVES BELAU TERRITORY NUCLEAR 'ULTIMATUM'

LD220656 Moscow TASS in English 2340 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo February 22 TASS -- Washington has presented with ultimatum the Republic of Belau, a small Pacific country, and demanded that it should lift the ban on the introduction of nuclear weapons. Speaking before journalists in the Guam Island, the special representative of the U.S. President for the Micronesian Affairs Fred Zeder stated that the Reagan administration would not recognize (contrary to the UN resolutions) the independence of that U.S. trust territory until changes were made in its Constitution which would be suitable to the White House. Washington's emissary stressed that the U.S. demanded, in the first place, that Belau give up the provisions which do not let U.S. nuclear weapons into its territory and waters, the Japanese newspaper ASAHI writes. The Pentagon has already announced its intention to build in Belau a major base for nuclear submarines of the Ohio type.

NHAN DAN CARRIES KAPITSA ARTICLE ON SRV-USSR TIES

The 30 January 1985 issue of the Vietnamese daily NHAN DAN carries an article by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa entitled "Unshakable Fraternity, Comprehensive Cooperation," marking the 35th anniversary of Soviet-Vietnamese relations. The text of the article is published in the Vietnam section of the 22 February Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

HUNGARIAN EDITOR WRITES ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

PM201131 Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Laszlo Fodor, chief editor of the newspaper NEPSZAVA: "Milestones of Our Friendship; Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid Between the USSR and Hungary Was Signed 18 February 1948"]

[Text] Budapest, February -- For us Hungarians the Moscow Treaty is of special significance: It has had exceptionally beneficial influence on the development of the nation and state. It is understandable therefore that not only the Communists but also the representatives of a number of other parties welcomed with joy resurgent Hungary's entry into an alliance with the world's first socialist state.

I shall cite just one fact: In the period under review nearly 150 industrial establishments and enterprises have been constructed and modernized in Hungary with the Soviet Union's aid, and in the most important sectors of the national economy -- machine building, metallurgy, and energy.

Although this figure is very impressive in itself, it does not reveal the full thrust of what the Hungarians have achieved thanks to cooperation and friendship with the USSR. After all, the commissioning of every industrial enterprise has been a full-scale event in the country's life. Judge for yourselves. Dunaujvaros is the first socialist city in Hungary. It arose thanks to the powerful metallurgical combine constructed and later renovated with the aid of our Soviet friends. Or take the fine Budapest subway line -- it was born with the participation of Soviet specialists. Or the mighty 750-kilovolt power line which has come to Hungary from Vinnista, the tens of millions of tons of Soviet oil which have arrived in Hungary along the Druzhba-1 and Druzhba-2 oil pipeline, the natural gas delivered to the banks of the Danube along the "Bratstvo" and "Soyuz" lines, and, finally, the country's first atomic power station, the Paks atomic power station whose installation is being completed by Soviet specialists -- these are all specific manifestations of our friendship, the treaty's principles and ideas brought to life.

When you consider these facts, Western propaganda's fabrications alleging that cooperation with the West is more advantageous to Hungary, that friendship with the Soviet Union has disrupted its natural ties with the capitalist countries, seem ridiculous and primitive. Life itself and the facts refute these stories. In actual fact, the advantageousness of cooperation with the Soviet Union for us is borne out by the main indicator -- the dynamics of the growth and structure of foreign trade. The volume of reciprocal deliveries between our two countries has now reached nearly R9 billion, yet in 1950 it totaled just a few tens of millions of rubles.

But it is not only a matter of absolute growth. Hungary is a country poor in resources and specializes in labor-intensive industries. Over one-third of all Hungarian exports go to the USSR. These are mainly industrial articles and agricultural output. As for Soviet exports, they consist primarily of types of raw and semi-finished materials of vital importance to us and modern technology. We meet 90 percent of our oil requirements, 95 percent of our natural gas requirements, 97 percent of our timber requirements, 90 percent of our iron ore requirements, and 40 percent of our coal requirements through imports from the USSR. Do these irrefutable statistics need any commentary?

It is thanks to cooperation with the USSR that Hungary has taken a leading place in the world for the production of a whole series of important industrial articles, including the production of buses, electronics, and vacuum equipment. There is no sector of the economy in Hungary now in which the beneficial influence of the Warsaw Treaty has not been felt.

Exceptionally close, fruitful relations have formed between the Hungarian and USSR trade unions, which is understandable: Soviet trade unions' outstanding role in the international workers movement and their inestimable experience in socialist building are an instructive example to us and generate profound respect among Hungarian working people.

Today trade union cooperation is directed primarily toward seeking the best ways and means of resolving the tasks set by our parties. This is expressed specifically in the creation and expansion of direct ties between the two countries' enterprises, the organization of international competition between fraternal labor collectives, and the exchange of production teams. Every year our countries' trade unions receive over 300 workers delegations. Hungarian and Soviet trade unions act cohesively, side by side, in the international arena, actively supporting our governments' peace actions and, above all, the USSR's efforts to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and halt the arms race.

In speaking of the 37th anniversary of the Moscow Treaty, I must mention the fact that it is being celebrated at a momentous time. Our party and the Hungarian working people are preparing for two important events: the 40th anniversary of Soviet troops' liberation of Hungary from fascism and the 13th MSZMP Congress. Socialist competition is now under way throughout the country in honor of these historic dates close to Hungarian working people's hearts. Today we do not have a single labor collective which has failed to adopt heightened production pledges and pledges to fulfill Soviet deliveries ahead of schedule. Hungarian trade unions and all the republic's working people are firmly keeping their word. Soviet exports deliveries are being met not only ahead of schedule but also to a high standard of quality. By this international contribution of theirs the Hungarian working people are demonstrating their unshakable loyalty to friendship with the peoples of the USSR and the indestructibility of our alliance.

GRISHIN, PROMYSLOV GREET BUDAPEST COUNTERPARTS

PM211539 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Cordial Congratulations"]

[Text] In connection with the 40th anniversary of Budapest's liberation, V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, have sent Comrade Karoly Grosz, first secretary of the Budapest MSZMP City Committee, and Comrade Zoltan Szepvolgyi, chairman of the Budapest City Council Executive Committee, a telegram of congratulations that reads as follows:

Please accept cordial congratulations from the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, Moscow Gorispokom, Communists and all Muscovites on the 40th anniversary of Budapest's liberation. The 40 years that have elapsed have been marked by considerable successes achieved by the Hungarian capital's working people under the leadership of the MSZMP City Committee in the all-around development of Budapest and the improvement of its inhabitants' well-being. During the years of the people's power, thanks to the constant concern and attention from the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian Government, resurrected Budapest has become the country's biggest political, economic, and cultural center and a real symbol of socialist Hungary.

We are sincerely glad that relations of friendship and businesslike cooperation serving the cause of the further consolidation of the indestructible fraternity and unity of the CPSU and MSZMP and the USSR and Hungary have formed and are steadily developing between Moscow and Budapest and the party, soviet, and public organizations and labor collectives of our capitals.

On the day of your glorious jubilee we wish you, the Budapest MSZMP City Committee, the city council, the Communists, and all inhabitants of Budapest new achievements in socialist building, successes in preparing for the 13th MSZMP Congress, and happiness and prosperity.

CHERNENKO ADDRESS TO ITALIAN READERS PRESENTED

LD212149 Moscow TASS in English 2038 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Rome February 21 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Babenko:

A ceremony of the official presenation to the Italian public of a book by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko, "Selected Speeches and Articles", was held at the Soviet Embassy in Italy today. The book was brought out in mass edition by the large Mondadori Publishing House.

The book familiarizes Italians with accomplishments of the society of developed socialism. It highlights the Soviet Union's tireless and consistent efforts to preserve and strengthen peace, prevent nuclear war and reduce atomic arsenals.

The presentation ceremony was attended by Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, senators and deputies of the Italian Parliament, member of the leadership and the Secretariat of the Italian Communist Party Adalberto Minucci, head of the Press Department of the PCI Central Committee A. Tato, General Secretary of the San Marino Communist Party Gilberto Ghiotti, ambassadors of many foreign states accredited in Italy, representatives of political and business circles, public organizations, the press, senior functionaries and activists of the Italy-USSR Society. The ceremony was shown on Italy's national television.

The ambassador of the USSR to Italy, Nikolay Lunkov, read out Konstantin Chernenko's address to Italian readers to the applause of the audience.

Italian Foreign Minister Guilio Andreotti highly assessed the publication in Italian of the book by the leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state. "The Soviet leader's address to the Italian reader," he said, "is of exceptional importance. It should be regarded not only as a foreword to the book, but also as a political and diplomatic document."

GROMYKO ARTICLES, SPEECHES PUBLISHED IN SPAIN

LD221142 Moscow TASS in English 1113 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Madrid February 22 TASS -- The book "Selected Articles and Speeches" by Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko is off the press in a mass edition in Spain. In the address to the Spanish readers, which opens the book, it is noted that the historical period of contacts between the two countries runs into more than one century. In the present day situation energetic actions are necessary on the part of all those who take the fate of the world close to heart to avert the worst, to stop a dangerous turn in the world events, to channel the development of events towards reducing tension in the world. The USSR and all other socialist countries have been doing their utmost towards attaining that goal. Those who are acting in the same direction will always find the Soviet Union, the Soviet people by their side.

Soviet-Spanish relations have been in general normally developing since their establishment in 1977, though by no means all available possibilities and reserves for cooperation in different spheres are used. The Soviet Union has always been in favour of steady and fruitful development of the relations with Spain, cooperation in all spheres that the two sides display mutural interest in. While giving due credit to political contacts, we advocate establishment of trade and economic links and their expansion.

The book includes speeches and articles which deal with questions of the international situation and foreign policy of the Soviet Union. I hope that its publication in Spain will help one get a fuller notion of the character and dimensions of international activities of the Soviet state, its peaceful foreign policy course, it is said in the address.

AIMS OF EUROPEAN STRATEGIC BUILDUP VIEWED

PM211429 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Feb 85 p 3

[A. Mozgovoy article under the "Weapon of Truth" rubric: "The Orchestrators of 'Nuclear Music'"]

[Text] The American newspaper NEWSDAY has published an article by Patrick (Sloyan) about U.S. involvement in the modernization of the French sea-based stragetic forces. "Paris' buildup of its strategic forces is being carried out as part of a secret diplomatic accord concluded between the United States and France," NEWSDAY writes. "Under this accord the French arms industry receives the latest American computers." (Sloyan) subsequently stresses that "in exchange France has given its consent to closer cooperation in the Western military alliance opposing the USSR."

When was the secret accord concluded? According to the American newspaper, it was concluded back in 1978. However, the sides only proceeded with its practical implementation after the accession to power of the Reagan administration in the United States and the Mitterrand government in France.

However, the information given by NEWSDAY does not fully accord with reality. Intensive cooperation between the United States and France in the strategic arms field began much earlier. For example, one document sanctioning appropriate American assistance and signed by H. Kissinger is dated 1975. It is true that these ties were not advertised. Moreover, Paris does everything possible to emphasize and even publicize the "independent nature" of the French nuclear forces. But, in fact, as the Western press has observed, the French missile-carrying nuclear submarines, which form the basis of the country's strategic arsenal, cannot put to sea without coordination with the North Atlantic bloc command, since they are "almost blind without information obtained from NATO-controled satellites."

The same can also be said of British nuclear potential. London follows Paris in claiming that it is "independent" of the U.S. and NATO strategic commands, but the argument does not hold up. Although British sea-based ballistic missiles are under national control in peacetime, in the event of a "crisis situation" they must be immediately placed at NATO's disposal. The 1981 white paper on Britain's defense makes it plain that "our nuclear forces play a decisive role in strengthening NATO security insofar as they present a nuclear deterrent. They are at NATO's disposal and at the same time are under the control of a European member of the alliance."

It is not fortuitous that the Americans choose to deploy Pershing II and Tomahawk missiles in West Europe. These systems, NATO specialists acknowledge, "harmonize" in the best possible way with the missiles on British and French submarines and yield the "greatest effect" precisely when used together. Professor J. Vincent of Bristol University, for example, considers that the siting of American cruise missiles on British territory without linking them with British missiles on submarines would be foolish and that only a combination of these two elements "provides an indisputable advantage."

In recent years, Britain and France, with American assistance, have begun implementing programs to sharply build up their sea-based nuclear armaments. The sixth French missile-carrying submarine, L'Inflexible, will be launched in April. As distinct from the first 5, it will be equipped with 16 new M-4 missiles, each of which is armed with 6 MIRV's. These warheads components have been created using American Cray computers supplied to France as part of the program planned under the secret 1978 agreement. It is planned to refit 4 submarines with M-4 missiles in the future.

Britain, having decided to replace Polaris with Trident, now finds itself bound hand and foot. "The American Administration has much greater control over British independent nuclear forces than has been officially declared," Britain's OBSERVER complains, reporting the relevant agreement between London and Wasington. Even the repair and servicing of British Tridents can only be carried out with the Pentagon's permission.

"After the "modernization" of the British and French maritime strategic forces, the two countries will deploy 1,184 warheads on their submarines, wheras at present they number around 400. In the opinion of George Seignious, former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disamament Agency, the growth of the French and British nuclear arsenals "is creating a quite new strategic situation." NATO is in fact cobbling together in the Old World a kind of "Eurostrategic triad," comprising American land-based Pershing II and cruise missiles and British and French sea-based nuclear forces.

London and Paris, however, are stubbornly insisting that their nuclear weapons should not be considered at the Soviet U.S. disarmament talks. This patently absurd standpoint is vigourously supported by Washington. We can see why. The United States is counting on achieving military superiority over the USSR not only by increasing its own offensive potential but by increasing its allies' military potential too. It is no coincidence that all the documents concerned with Britain's acquisition of American missiles are stamped "nuclear music," and its orchestrator is well known: the Pentagon.

The Soviet stance on this score was recently explained again by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko. "We have repeatedly stated," he stressed in conversation with political correspondents, "that we do not say: Britain and France must scrap their nuclear system. We merely say that they must be taken into consideration." That means that if the British and French nuclear systems are retained, then the American nuclear systems must be reduced by an appropriate number.

Delivering the world from the threat posed by this "nuclear business" is the goal our country sets itself at the new Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. However, its attainment is only possible if the other side displays goodwill and a constructive approach.

U.S. ALLIES SHOW VARIOUS REACTIONS TO SDI

PM201157 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Feb 85 First Edition p 3

[Ye. Gusarov article under the "Events and Opinions" rubric: "Flagrant Pressure"]

[Text] The international public continues to pay the closest attention to the development of the situation in the runup to the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. Virtually every event is now being examined everywhere primarily form the viewpoint of how it could affect the Soviet-U.S. dialogue.

There has been a broad response throughout the world to Comrade K.U. Chernenko's recent statements which, as is universally acknowledged, are imbued with a sincere concern for the success of the coming talks and demonstrate the Soviet Union's intention to do everything in its power to prevent space militarization and halt the arms race on earth.

Washington's reaction is different. Even the capitals of America's allies are not concealing their alarm at the U.S. President's intention, announced in an interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES recently, to continue military research in space under any conditions, in other words, even if agreement is reached with the Soviet Union on reducing offensive types of nuclear weapons. Many West European commentators are literally amazed. London's THE TIMES and a number of French newspapers are noting in bewilderment that this is the first time that the U.S. President has made such a frank admission -- and, furthermore, on the eve of crucial talks. The absurdity of the U.S. stance is also noted by the West German WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE which points out, with irony, that Washington is hoping to conduct talks with the Soviet Union "without sacrificing its own space plans." The newspaper states that such a stance "will considerably complicate Soviet-U.S. dialogue." The French newspaper L'HUMANITE writes that "Washington wants to give a boost to the arms race on the very eve of the Soviet-U.S. talks." The so-called "space shield," the newspapers correctly observes, has been devised by the Pentagon solely to acquire the ability to deliver a first strike with impunity.

Reagan's NEW YORK TIMES interview has increased the suspicion and indignation of many of America's West European allies, which have long expressed their disagreement in one form or another with the Pentagon's "star wars" plans or even condemned them outright. However, the interview also demonstrates that Washington is in no way ceasing its attempts to "brainwash" its allies. It makes no secret of the fact that the main aim of C. Weinberger's recent tour of a number of West European countries was to spread "star wars propaganda." The Pentagon chief openly said that the "strategic defense initiative" is a matter for all U.S. allies and persistently urged West European countries to "invest all their scientific potential" in the realization of the U.S. project.

This flagrant pressure and overt arm-twisting are producing results. Chancellor H. Kohl has already expressed support for Washington's plans. FRG Defense Minister M. Woerner is quite unashamedly urging West European countries to take part in the formulation of programs linked with the so-called "strategic defense initiative." Conciliatory voices have also begun to be heard in France regarding the U.S. "star wars plans." LE MONDE claims that Paris does not question the legality of the U.S. program aimed at studying the possibility of creating a "space shield."

But then, the other day, French Defense Minister C. Hernu came out against the U.S. plans to militarize space. He stressed that the U.S. "star wars" programs entail the major threat of directly "leading to a new round in the arms race and instability in the world." Through other channels Paris has recently been reminding people that France still holds to its official position set out in a special memorandum last June. The memorandum stated quite definitely that Paris is opposed to the deployment in space of new "defensive weapon" systems capable solely of giving impetus to the race in strategic offensive arms.

The protest against Washington's policy of pressure is growing not only in France, of course, but in most other Western countries. The realization is growing everywhere that yielding to this pressure and joining the advocates of the Pentagon's bellicose line in space means playing up to the U.S. hawks' dangerous intrigues and taking a considerable share of the responsibility for aggravating the situation on the eve of the Soviet-U.S. talks, on which people throughout the world are pinning their hopes for reducing the danger of war.

WEINBERGER GIVES REPORT ON NATO STANDARDIZATION

LD212158 Moscow TASS in English 2109 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Washington February 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports:

The Reagan administration demands greater "coordination" in the sphere of military preparations on the part of its allies. This follows from the annual report of the U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger which is entitled "Standardization of Armaments in NATO".

After expressing satisfaction over the efforts exerted by other NATO member states in building up their arsenals, Weinberger pointed out at the same time the absence of due progress in the implementation of the standardization of the weapon system of the U.S. and its allies. He laid special emphasis on the need for the "integration" of the anti-aircraft defense systems of NATO countries, as well as the centralization of the computer systems of the exchange of information. According to the report, Weinberger is irritated by the fact that the views of the countries differ on the problems connected with the development of the new anti-aircraft defense systems.

Weinberger did not conceal the fact that the purpose of the "standardization" was actually to turn Washington into the overall leader of the bloc, and other members of the bloc -- into its puppets in the dangerous military-political strategy of the Reagan administration. Weinberger's report is another proof of the fact that the U.S. is drawing up plans of waging a war in the European Continent and is regarding it as an arena of a "limited' nuclear conflict. At the same time, this document is another example of the pressure tactics used by Washington against its NATO allies.

EEC MINISTERS' MEETING FAILS TO ACHIEVE PROGRESS

LD201525 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Brussels February 20 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov:

Common Market foreign ministers have failed to achieve progress in resolving issues on the agenda of the EEC Council of Ministers' session here. Assessing its results, the Belgian minister for external relations, Leo Tindemans, told newsmen, "I'm extremely disappointed with the meeting's outcome."

Negotiations on the major issue -- terms for admitting Spain and Portugual -- ended in total failure. The matter which caused greatest differences among the community partners was that concerned with Spanish fishing operations in waters of community member states. In turn, Lisbon did not as yet agree to "Little Europe's" demands for access to Portugal's economic zone to catch fish. Contradictions on the issue of the export of vegetables and fruits from the Iberian peninsula to the countries of the "Ten" were not overcome either. Social problems, connected with the status of Spanish and Portuguese immigrant workers in the EEC, were not settled. Some observers question the very date of Spain's and Portugal's entry into the EEC -- January 1, 1986.

The ministers failed to agree on measures to cover the EEC budget deficit in the current year, estimated at about three billion European currency units. West Germany blocks the agreement by opposing the idea that it should increase its contributions to the EEC budget this year. Also unresolved in the issue of purchasing prices of farming produce in 1985-1986 in countries of the "Ten", with eight million farmers demanding higher prices due to the enhanced cost of living.

U.S. MILITARY BUILDUP ON ARAB PENINSULA DECRIED

PM211329 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Shevchenko "Notes Apropos": "Who Is Stirring Up the Water?"]

[Text] The Persian Gulf is troubled. For over 4 years now the needle of the political barometer has been stubbornly pointing to "bad weather." In the Gulf region, international sea and air communications are being disrupted. More than 60 foreign vessels, including big tankers, have suffered serious damage as a result of shelling. The epicenter of the instability is the continuing Iran-Iraq conflict, which has resulted in huge human and material losses and has sown seeds of fear and suspicion among the region's countries.

This stormy situation in the Persian Gulf is playing into the hands of American strategists. It is they who are stirring up its once tranquil waters, in an attempt to ensure -- on a dirty wave of military hysteria -- their own military-strategic interests in a region located in direct proximity to the USSR's southern borders.

Primarily, Washington wants to obtain its own military bases in order to settle there permanently. With this aim in view, it is exerting powerful pressure on the Persian Gulf countries. The Pentagon keeps F-15 aircraft squadrons and other hardware in constant readiness so that, transferring them from U.S. to Arab shores in some 48 hours, it can ensconce itself as master. Understanding the threat posed to the region's peace and security by direct U.S. military presence, the countries of the Arabian peninsula are opposing Washington's attempts to create U.S. military bases on their territory.

This state of affairs patently does not suit the U.S. Administration. Having declared the Persian Gulf region a "zone of vital interest" and placed it under the control of the so-called Central Command (Centcom), the Pentagon has begun to accelerate military assimilation of the region under the guise of strengthening the defense capability of Arab countries, primarily Saudi Arabia. In the last 5 years U.S. military hardware worth $18 billion has been sold to that country. During the recent U.S. visit by Saudi Arabia's King Fahd, the question of concluding new multibillion military deals, including 40 F-15 fighter-bombers, was examined. By supplying major consignments of arms, the United States is actively infiltrating the military infrstructure of the Persian Gulf countries, striving to adapt it to suit its interests. U.S. weapons and various combat hardware is being stockpiled on Arabian territory. These stockpiles, like indeed other mothballed military facilities, are intended to provide backup for large-scale operations involving the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces.

Washington justifies the buildup of its military might in the Arabian peninsula by referring to the need to ensure Arab oil supplies. However, oil is merely a pretext -- and a highly unconvincing pretext (after all, the Americans obtain only 4 percent of the oil they import from the Persian Gulf region) -- to create a military-strategic bridgehead there. The newspaper AL-KHALIJ published in the United Arab Emirates [UAE] notes that all Washington's plans in the Persian Gulf are subordinated to one aim -- the creation of a military bloc whose potential could be used in U.S. interests.

People in the Arabian peninsula are w e l l aware of the danger posed to that region's peoples by U.S. military expansion. Thus, Kuwaiti Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah and UAE ruler Shaykh Zayid Ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan have noted repeatedly in their speeches that the Persian Gulf's security must be ensured exclusively by that region's states, rejecting any foreign interference in their affairs. This idea is shared by many sober-minded politicians in the Arab world.

The Soviet Union, true to its policy of noninterference in other countries' internal affairs, advocates halting the fratricidal war between Iraq and Iran and immediate normalization of the situation in the Persian Gulf region. Our initiatives on this question are well known. They are based on the nonuse of force against that region's countries and respect for their status as nonaligned states and their sovereign right to their natural resources.

Only under these conditions can the barometer indicator be made to move and clear, calm weather be established in the Persian Gulf.

MOROCCAN COMMUNISTS HOLD PLENUM IN CASABLANCA

LD192142 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Rabat February 19 TASS -- A regular plenum of the Central Committee of the Party of Progress and Socialism (PPS) of Morocco was held in the city of Casablanca. The meeting discussed urgent international and domestic problems, formulated the tasks of the party for the coming years and considered a number of organizational questions.

'Ali Yata, general secretary of the Party of Progress and Socialism, made a report at the plenum. He said that the existing international situation was characterized by a dramatical heightened aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism. The Reagan administration is trying to change the balance of forces that has taken shape in the world and achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. It continues the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, works for militarization of outer space and rejects the Soviet Union's peace initiatives aimed at preventing the outbreak of nuclear war.

In such conditions, 'Ali Yata went on to say, (?the value of) efforts of peoples to (?preserve) and consolidate peace the world over acquire special importance.

The aggressive nature of imperialism, the PPS general secretary said, manifests itself especially clearly in the Middle East where the Zionist leadership of Israel and its imperialist allies are trying to break the Palestinian resistance movement and impose on the peoples of the region capitulatory agreements modelled after the Camp David deal.

Dwelling on the situation in the country, 'Ali Yata said that the social and economic crisis in Morocco had worsened. He expressed serious concern over the current measures taken in the country to weaken the state sector of the national economy through denationalization and transfer of productive enterprises to private owners. 'Ali Yata expressed the determination of the PPS to continue safeguarding the vital interests of the Moroccan working people. He called for democratization of the political situation in the country.

The PPS general secretary made special note of the need of strengthening ties of the party with the mass of the people and enhancing its impact on the social, economic and political life of Morocco.

U.S. APPROACH TO AFRICAN AID CASTIGATED

PM220915 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Kirsanov "Notes Apropos": "Harboring a Grudge"]

[Text] On the eve of the celebrations to mark the U.S. President's inauguration for a second term of office, the White House made public a number of new trends in its foreign policy regarding aid to developing countries. It is a question of a new "African initiative" announced by the head of the U.S. Administration, with the flashy title of "Food for Progress." It envisages an increase in U.S. aid to Africa of more than $400 million this year and a "comprehensive program to combat hunger."

Now that hunger envelops one-half of Nigeria's territory and part of Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Chad, and Burkina Faso, and has spread to a number of other African countries. This step could be an important step in the struggle against natural disaster. However, according to many progressive African figures, the so-called "new approach" of the current U.S. Administration to the continent's problems recalls the "initiatives in economic policy" put forward by the U.S. President 2 years ago which essentially aimed to foist new forms of dependence on African states.

Analyzing the policy of the U.S. Administration in Africa, the French magazine POLITIQUE ETRANGERE highlighted the two main levers of U.S. influence on that continent's states. First, the selective approach to the provision of economic and military aid and, second, more active utilization of the channels of international financial institutions.

Thus, for example, last year 48 percent of U.S. aid to the region south of the Sahara went to only four states -- Sudan, Somalia, Kenya, and Liberia. In turn the U.S. military presence in Kenya, Somalia, and Sudan provides the Pentagon with bases for the Rapid Deployment Forces. The growing coordination of U.S. aid programs with the mercenary aims of Washington diplomacy is confirmed by an increase in the so-called "aid for security purposes" (mainly military aid) to the detriment of development aid.

In Kenya, for instance, the United States -- steadfastly eroding British influence -- is actively assisting the implementation of that country's military programs. Its nonmilitary aid aims chiefly to strengthen and expand the private sector in the Kenyan economy and maintain the confidence of international financial institutions in it.

Interference in African countries' economies by financial institutions under Washington's control, such as the IMF, the International Development Association, makes these countries even more dependent on the United States. The U.S. leading role in these financial organizations enables it to use them to oust competitors too. Thus, in regions of Africa where French influence predominates, the International Reconstruction and Development Bank has even managed to oust France from financing capital investments and nontargeted loans.

The United States has not abandoned attempts at political and economic pressure on a nucleus of the continent's progressive states, which set the tone in the activity of the OAU, the group of African countries in the United Nations, and other organizations. We can cite Ethiopia as an example.

While squeezing the maximum propaganda effect from food aid to the Ethiopian people, the United States at the same time supports separatist gangs active in the northern regions of that country. As the (NYUKHAUZA) news service reports, citing "U.S. officials," "the United States is secretly sending material resources and equipment to the regions of Ethiopia where rebels are operating."

These secret operations are carried out from bases on the territory of neighboring Sudan, controlled by the U.S. special services. In the last few months alone, Washington has supplied terrorist groups active in the Ethiopian provinces of Eritrea and Tigre with over 60,000 tons of various kinds of equipment, including military.

In announcing a "new African initiative," the U.S. Administration does not conceal that the aid will be given primarily to those African countries that are prepared to give the "go-ahead" to private capital and to execute obediently the instructions of the overseas bosses. The head of the U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, McPherson, said bluntly that the present administration will resort to a "carrot and stick" policy in implementing the program.

The peoples of Africa are aware of the danger doctrines like the latest U.S. "initiativd' pose for them. Exposing the neocolonial maneuvers, T. Sankara -- chairman of the Burkina Faso National Revolution Council -- said that the imperialist powers are using the difficult position of the African countries, caused by the prolonged drought, in order to "impose their will on them and force them to vote in the United Nations at the U.S. bidding" in exchange for food aid.

The progressive African public rightly believes that the U.S. Administration's "new initiative" reflects an increase in U.S. aggressiveness in economic relations with developing countries. This initiative serves Washington and is not capable of resolving the problems facing Africans.

ETHIOPIAN STATEMENT REJECTS SOMALI ALLEGATIONS

PM211233 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Foreign Ministry Protest"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 19 Feb -- The Ethiopian Foreign Ministry has issued a resolute protest in connection with a declaration adopted at the recent congress of Somalia's ruling party in support of separatist groupings operating on Ethiopia's territory.

This hostile act by the Mogadishu authorities is yet another example of gross interference in our country's internal affairs, the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry statement circulated here emphasizes.

The Foreign Ministry has categorically rejected the Somali ruling circles' fabrications claiming that Ethiopia is occupying part of Somalia's territory. These inventions, the statement stresses, are unfounded and malicious inasmuch as Socialist Ethiopia abides by the principles of respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighboring states, including Somalia.

REAGAN ADMITS 'AIM' TO OVERTHROW SANDINISTS

LD220738 Moscow TASS in English 0721 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Washington February 22 TASS -- President Reagan actually admitted that to overthrow the legitimate Sandinist government was the aim of his administration with regard to Nicaragua.

Speaking at a press-conference, which was held at the White House, the President overtly stated that the United States seeks to remove the present structure in Nicaragua. Moreover, the head of the administration tried to prove that what is being done by the United States in this direction, including the rendering of aid to terrorist formations of former Somoza men, is some "right" of Washington allegedly within the charters of the United Nations and the Organisation of American States.

The President made it clear that the legislation which prohibits assistance to "contras" and which was adopted by the U.S. Congress, is no hindrance to the administration. Reagan accused those who pressed for such restrictions of lack of complete understanding of what is at stake" in Central America. [quotation mark as received]

The head of the White House said that the administration would seek from Congress approval of the request of money for financing activities of Somoza men cynically called by Reagan as "freedom fighters." What is at issue is allocation in the budget for the current fiscal year of 14 million dollars for support of the bandits.

CHERNENKO SIGNS DECREE HONORING CUBAN WAR HEROES

PM211033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 85 First Edition p 2

["Decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium" "On the Award of the Order of the Great Patriotic War, First Class, to Cuban Internationalist Aldo Vivo and Enrique Vilara"]

[Text] For courage and bravery shown in the fighting against fascism in the Great Patriotic War, the Cuban internationalists Aldo Vivo and Enrique Vilara are awarded the Order of the Great Patriotic War, First Class (posthumously).

K. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Kremlin, Moscow, 20 February 1985.

PRAVDA REPORTS CASTRO INTERVIEW WITH U.S. TV

PM211215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interview With F. Castro"]

[Text] Havana, 16 Feb -- Our relations with the Soviet Union are first-rate and stronger than ever, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Republic's Councils of State and Ministers, stated in an interview with the U.S. television company PBS, broadcast on Cuban television. Cuba's relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are a question of our sovereignty and our principles, and we do not intend to discuss them with the United States, he emphasized.

The close and friendly Soviet-Cuban ties are based on absolute respect of each other's independence and sovereignty, the Cuban leader said, and if we are required to abandon our principles and convictions or forgo our sovereignty in order to improve relations with the United States, such an improvement is impossible. Ours is a small country, but we have a sense of our own worth and therefore, do not intend changing either our flag or our ideals. I can state with the utmost frankness, F. Castro stressed, that we will continue to maintain relations with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is our friend, and we will not abandon this friendship.

Our economic cooperation with the Soviet Union is also based on principles of socialism and internationalism. These principles form the basis of socialist Cuba's cooperation with dozens of developing countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, a cooperation that Cuba is fostering in different spheres and without prior conditions just as the Soviet Union has never imposed any conditions on Cuba regarding cooperation or tried to suggest what Cuba should or should not do, or with which countries it should or should not trade.

Cuba maintains diplomatic and other relations with virtually all industrially developed countries in the world except the United States and has never asked anyone's permission for this.

Speaking about the political course Cuba follows in the international arena, F. Castro emphasized that its policy, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, has always been aimed at the peaceful resolution of international problems and the consolidation of peace throughout the world.

On Cuban-Nicaraguan relations, the Cuban leader noted that Cuba will never make unilateral decisions in its relations with Nicaragua. He declared support for the Contadora Group's activity and expressed the firm confidence that the Central American problems can be resolved by peaceful means; by means of talks.

Answering a question on Cuban weapons supplies to Nicaragua, F. Castro stated that Cuba is indeed helping the independent country to strengthen its defense. The United States, he recalled, has sent and continues to send weapons to many repressive anti-popular regimes in Latin America with no moral justification. Now, too, it is supplying weapons to the counterrevolutionary gangs that have already killed thousands of Nicaraguan civilians.

F. Castro sharply criticized the claims of Washington's strategists who accuse Cuba of encouraging so-called "subversive activity" in Latin America and of "exporting revolution" to that region.

The causes of revolution, F. Castro noted, are found in the socioeconomic conditions under which people live. This means that Cuba cannot "export revolution" any more than the United States can contain it. It is the United States that is trying to maintain an unjust sociopolitical system in the countries of the Western Hemisphere, one that has brought them hunger, disease, and backwardness. Social changes in these countries are inevitable whether the United States likes it or not, he stressed.

On the cohesion of the Cuban people, F. Castro stated that over 90 percent of its population had voted for the adoption of the socialist constitution. History has shown that the peoples of the socialist countries have provided a vivid example of cohesion. A fine example of this is offered by the Soviet people's convincing victory over Hitlerite fascism. The Vietnamese people's victory over the U.S. military is another remarkable example of the strength of the people united by a single idea.

Although the Cuban people's main desire is for peace, F. Castro pointed out, in view of the continuing hostility on the part of the United States -- our nearest neighbor -- we have no right to forget our defense and are strengthening it comprehensively.

In the event of aggression against Cuba, millions of the Republic's citizens, all of its people will take up arms.

The situation in the world, F. Castro went on to say, remains very tense. The economic crisis of the capitalist system continues to deepen. Lasting peace is the main, universal, and objective necessity of all states, regardless of their sociopolitical systems. Therefore Cuba, F. Castro stressed in conclusion, together with all the socialist community states, will do everything in its power to preserve world peace.

GROMYKO RECEIVES NEW BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR

LD212017 Moscow TASS in English 1951 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 21 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko received today the new Ambassador of the Federative Republic of Brazil to the USSR Ronaldo M. Sardenberg.

In the course of the talk the sides expressed mutual satisfaction over the nature of bilateral Soviet-Brazilian relations in general. During the discussion of these questions it was stressed in the first place, that the sides favoured a further development of ties between the two countries in various spheres.

The sides also touched upon some international problems, and in connection with it the intention of the USSR and Brazil was stressed to exert efforts aimed at promoting the consolidation of the foundation of peace and detente.

SOVIET OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON TRADE WITH ARGENTINA

PY151935 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2353 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Feb (DYN) -- Aleksandr Kovalev, the Soviet commercial representative in Buenos Aires, said today that Argentina continues to be "the number one commercial partner of the Soviet Union in Latin America."

The Soviet official also said that the Soviet Union is currently "the most important buyer in Argentina."

He also revealed that trade between the two countries represents for Argentina income of over $1.3 billion, but that Argentine purchases from the USSR only total $30 million.

During a press conference held in the Mendoza House in this capital which was attended by Mendoza Governor Santiago Llaver, Kovalev pointed out the results of the eighth meeting of the Argentine-Soviet Mixed Commission for Economic, Commercial, and Scientific Cooperation recently held in Buenos Aires. On this occasion Argentina confirmed that it would increase its purchases from the USSR.

The Soviet representative indicated that the growth in the volume of trade would be favored with the putting into operation of "new methodologies," such as industrial cooperation with the participation of Argentine enterprises; the sale of licenses and technology; direct commercial contacts between Soviet commercial organizations and the Argentine provinces; and the implementation of purchase and sales operations.

In this regard Kovalev emphasized the latest agreements signed with Mendoza Province which purchased antihail rockets, and 17 trolleybuses, and sold 15,500 tons of wine. He also reported that the Soviet Union delivered during the latest mixed commission meeting a detailed list of products that the USSR is willing to sell to Argentina.

Kovalev announced the "Soviet willingness" to participate in the large hydroelectric projects of Piedra del Aquila, and Parane Medio, and the remodeling of the Bahia Blanca port. He also emphasized that the Soviet Union has an "active foreign policy" aimed at "saving humanity from the threat of nuclear war," and stopping "the arms race." He added that this policy responds "not only to the interests of the Soviet people, but to the interests of all the people in the world."

He said: "For this reason we are willing to cooperate in an honorable and constructive manner with the nations which, by their practices, advocate peace. To do this we have an important and safe tool which is trade, an activity that contributes to strengthen mutual trust."

In conclusion, Kovalev said that last year the Soviet Union purchased 7.4 million tons of grain from Argentina.

NEW BOLIVIAN CP FIRST SECRETARY ELECTED

PM151547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The People's Vanguard. The Fifth Communist Party of Bolivia Congress Ends"]

[Text] La Paz, 14 Feb -- The Fifth Communist Party of Bolivia (PCB) Congress has ended here. The Central Committee election has held on the final day of the Bolivian Communists' forum. The new PCB Central Committee has 25 members, and 5 Communists have been elected Central Committee candidate members.

The first PCB Central Committee plenary session considered the request by Jorge Kolla Cueto, first secretary of the PCB Central Committee, to be relieved of his duties as party leader of his own volition. The Central Committee members decided to meet his request. The session unanimously elected Simon Reyes Rivera first secretary of the PCB Central Committee.

The new PCB leader Simon Reyes was born on 5 January 1933. He has been a member of the PCB since 1951. He was elected to the PCB Central Committee at the Fourth National Conference. He has been a delegate at 5 party congresses. He is a miner by profession. In 1959 he became the Bolivian Miners' Federation secretary for liaison with other organizations. The federation is the country's biggest sector labor union. From 1978 through 1984 he was secretary of the Bolivian Workers Center. As a result of his vigorous political activity, Reyes has suffered brutal reprisals, has been arrested several times, and he has been exiled by fascist regimes.

During the 1980 general election Simon Reyes was elected a Bolivian National Congress deputy.

The fitst plenary session of the PCB Central Committee decided to hold the election of the new PCB Political Commission and Central Committee Secretariat tomorrow.

The congress decided to organize the Bolivian National Pioneers' League named for Oscar Alfaro, the well-known Bolivian communist poet.

On the final day of the forum the congress participants were very enthusiastic n their approval of the resolution on the need to step up the struggle to strengthen peace and international security, the struggle against the Reagan administration's policy, geared to whipping up the arms race and provoking regional and global armed conflicts. The document notes that the consistent and resolute struggle by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries for the relaxation of international tension and against the threat of the occurrence of a new world war meets with a warm response among the all progressive mankind.

The forum also adopted a resolution in support of the struggling peoples of El Salvador, Chile, Guatemala, and democratic processes in South American countries. The documents point out that attempts by U.S. imperialism to restrain the national liberation movement on the continent and to impose puppet regimes on the countries' peoples are coming up against the resolute struggle of the people's masses against the United States, against reaction and fascism and for the achievement of genuine freedom and national independence.

PCB Central Committee First Secretary S. Reyes made a major speech at the closing ceremony. Bolivian Communists, he noted, have always been in the vanguard of the people's struggle for freedom and independence and against imperialism, fascism and reaction. It can be confidently said today that our party's fifth congress has taken place beneath the banner of victory, in that never before has the party been as united in the organizational, ideological, and political spheres as it is now.

Bolivian Communists have been and remain true to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism. We follow the path signposted by the Great October Socialist Revolution, and no one can undermine our movement forward, S. Reyes said.

We have finished our truly historic congress, the speaker said, but complex tasks lie in store and we must fulfill them. Therefore the PCB is making an urgent appeal today to all left-wing, progressive, democratic forces in the country to strengthen their unity in the struggle for freedom and national independence, against imperialism and fascist reaction. The Communists are also ready to consider the prospects for an alliance with all revolutionary forces in the country to organize a united, powerful anti-imperialist front.

From the lofty platform of the Bolivian Communists' forum we appeal to all working people in the country to unite around the PCB. This applies not only to the working class, the vanguard of our revolutionary struggle, but also to the working peasantry, the intelligentsia, the student body, and democratically minded soldiers. We do not conceal the fact that in our onward movement we intend to create a genuinely people's party. In practice this means loyalty to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism, a high degree of organizational discipline, party composure and ideological and political steadfastness, S. Reyes noted.

CHILEAN CP PLENUM POLTICAL REPORT, PART I

PY220101 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Political Commission Report to the PCCh Central Committee Plenum convened underground in Chile in January 1985 -- Part One]

[Text] Dear companeros: The historical enterprise of liberating Chile from fascism demands that the cadres and militants of the Communist Party of Chile [PCCh] redouble their efforts to stay in the vanguard of the struggle, whether they live in Chile or in exile abroad.

The PCCh's responsibility is even greater, considering the prestige and influence it has among the masses and the political bearing it has on the country's situation. We have to discuss ways in which we can best carry out this responsibility, and to establish, in accordance with our political line, the directives that will make it possible for us to contribute most effectively to the dictatorship's downfall, by tilting the balance of forces in the people's favor. Based on the resolutions adopted at our historic conference, we must define the form and scope that we think the struggle of the masses should adopt to topple Pinochet and evolve according to the decisions that are made to this effect.

As can be seen, we have quickly placed the fundamental problem at the center of our discussions: What can we do to oust Pinochet, and how can we step up and expand the struggle so that the people can attain victory over fascism as soon as possible?

However, the situation must first be analyzed. The regime is trying to make it through the serious political crisis in which it is immersed by holding off the onrushing tide of the masses and making countermoves to neutralize the successful advances made by the opposition forces. Thus, the regime took the only road that was expected: imposing a stronger repression and the state of siege in addition to all the existing coercive measures.

The great popular demonstrations -- especially those held in September, on 29 October, and the stoppage on 30 October -- clearly showed that the victory over fascism can only be achieved through the mass struggle and the joint action of all the opposition. Like a wild animal at bay, Pinochet resorts to all resources available to him with the intention of rolling back the situation to that of the early days of the dictatorship so he can continue forcibly to impose his disgraceful economic policy, which only benefits the huge consortiums and the imperialists, and to stay in power at least until 1989.

Under the state of siege imposed as a weapon in its war against the Chileans, the dictatorship imposed censorship on all the communications media and closed down all the opposition magazines and newspapers with the sinister purpose of keeping the country unaware of the brutal military operations being carried out against the population and the arrests, torture, banishments, and crimes it is committing. At the same time, the dictatorship is silencing all protests and trying to give the impression that the country approves of the state of siege and that it is even cooperating with the repressive forces. Pinochet, Gordon, Paredes, Villard, and other generals, with the obliging support of the cynical Minister Onofre Jarpa, have ordered the mobilization of all the military forces, called up the reserves for police duty, and decided to increase the Carabineros corps by 2,000 men.

In an operation launched against the Silva Henriquez camp, which has no more than 20,000 residents, more than 3,500 men of all the branches of the armed institutions were employed under the command of the CNI [National Intelligence Center]. These men were supported by heavy weapons, small tanks, helicopters, and other sophisticated war equipment. The Carabineros and investigative police were ordered to go into action in the early morning hours and act with maximum brutality. The agents in civilian clothes not only destroyed minor household utensils but also stole all valuable objects they found. The found an amazing arsenal of two old revolvers, a submachinegun, [word indistinct], and sharp objects -- according to their report. With such a ridiculous find, they tried to justify the terror and violence unleashed in the attempt to smash the mass struggle.

On the days preceeding the 27-28 November protest and stoppage, a number of operations were launched, in addition to those against the Silva Henriquez camp and the La Victoria neighborhood. These were against the La Legua, Lo Ermida, Villa Frey, San Gregorio, Torres de Fleming, (Condomasturo), Santa Cruz, Villa Izaguirre, and other neighborhoods, with the purpose of intimidating the people. At the same time, troops were deployed at all important points of Santiago and other cities. The presence of large and small tanks in the avenues near the popular neighborhoods, the helicopter gunships flying low overhead, the constant patrolling of the streets, and the massive searching of vehicles and persons on the streets of Santiago and other urban centers gave the impression that Chile had been invaded and occupied by foreign forces.

The basic and promising fact behind all this is that, despite the vast deployment of military forces resembling that of 11 September 1973, the people fought back against the dictatorship. This was a memorable event and it must be qualitatively assessed: For the first time, a protest demonstration was held under the state of siege, and the fascist terror could not stop the banging of pots and pans, raising of barricades, explosion of bombs, marches, bonfires, distribution of thousands of pamphlets and leaflets, confrontations with the police, student demonstrations, stoppages, [word indistinct], and other acts in repudiation of the regime.

Pinochet is determined to change the course of events, and to this end were directed, in addition to the actions described already, the assaults on the headquarters of the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] and the Socialist Bloc [BS], the Miners Federation, the Construction Federation, and the Surco Peasants Federation, as well as the banishment of hundreds of policial, labor, neighborhood, and student leaders, the reopening of the Pisagua concentration camp, the suspension of classes at the universities, and the early ending of the school year. Pinochet, Jarpa, and the shameless Cuadra have affirmed that the repressive measures are aimed at forestalling the terrorist escalation, so they say. They lie, because the only terrorist escalation is the one they are maintaining. The dictatorship is terrorist, and Pinochet himself is the number one terrorist. Pinochet, Jarpa, and Cuadra boast that they have halted violence and have brought tranquillity to the country. This is another lie, because they have only fanned up violence against the people and fear in the large majority of Chilean families.

The truth is that the dictatorship cannot stay in power without resorting to violence, terror, and systematic repression. The dictator and spokemen for the regime have said that they had to prescribe the state of siege and the battery of measures it entails in order to keep the situation in hand. In other words, they have admitted that the peoples' struggle was threatening the stability of the regime, so they had to intensify the repressive measures. What they have not said is that with a situation that has come to this point, no amount of repressive measures can save them from being defeated. The dictatorship did not come out stronger from the events in late November, it has not gained the support of new forces, and it has not even recovered some of those forces that previously withdrew their support.

The flareup of violence and fascist terror in Chile has raised a wave of condemnation around the world. Various governments of the capitalist world have expressed their disapproval of the more repressive direction the regime has taken. The resolution of condemnation that has been approved by the United Nations for the 12th time is a token of the international attitude toward the Chilean tyranny. U.S. imperialism is worried about the course of events in Chile and realizes that the Pinochet regime is doomed because it cannot come to grips with the economic crisis. U.S. imperialism also sees that the Chilean regime is losing ground politically and that there is the real possibility of an outburst of popular wrath, with a revolutionary outcome.

For this reason, the United States is truing to mediate a compromise between the dictatorship and the burgeois opposition. To this effect, Assistant Under Secretary for Inter-American Affairs James Michel came to Chile after the 27-28 November events. He met with Acting Foreign Minister Sergio Covarrubias, Onofre Jarpa, leaders of the Democratic Alliance [AD] and of the National Democratic Accord [ADENA], and others. Screened behind a polite statement that the United States does not intervene in the internal affairs of other states, Michel laid out his proposals.

According to reports we have received from people who attended some of the meetings, Michel proposed to remove what he called the confrontation between Pinochet and the PCCh from the center of the political scene. He also proposed the creation of a multiparty organization without the Communists, the choosing or appointment of a rubber-stamp congress in 1985, the implementation of the political laws, and to leave Pinochet until 1989 if he accepted these proposals.

This guy did not come to get informed, because he was already well informed, but to convey the opinions of the State Department. Nevertheless, he was interested in learning what the opinion was on the Communists, and he agreed when some of the people he met told him that at any rate the Communist should have legal recognition in a future democratic regime.

However, we should not take this version for granted because it could be aimed at weakening our rejection of any imperialist intervention or of a conciliating solution. In September 1980, on the eve of the so-called plebiscite when Pinochet imposed his fascist constitution, our party through its secretary general, our Comrade Corvalan, said: According to how we see the situation, the fascist tyranny has not and will not be able to make Chileans a people of sheep. The upcoming days will be days of harsh, difficult, and unavoidable struggle.

In order to impose his policies, Pinochet will continue to use repression, and the people, to defend their rights, will continue to fight. Events have been taking place in accordance with this prediction, and everything indicates that events will continue to develop and intensify in such a way because Pinochet has not and will not give in. He has decided to remain in power at any cost. However, since the people are no longer willing to put up with the tyranny and hunger and have the firm willingness to bring down the dictatorship as soon as possible, it is most likely that the growing confrontations will continue with the participation of larger antifascist forces.

We, the Communists, believe that on the basis of combative struggle and the common action of all the democratic forces the shortest path to put an end to the tyranny is the road of confrontation. This is also the one that offers the best possibilities so that after fascism has been defeated the country can enter a period of profound changes in the structures of the state and in all aspects to create an advanced democratic regime aimed at achieving socialism.

Under these circumstances when contradictions become more acute, and the real possibilities of a smashing defeat of fascism emerge linked to a profound revolutionary change, and when it is obvious that the interests and positions of imperialism and the oligarchy are at stake, this is when the conciliatory tendencies within the middle class opposition will emerge to varying degrees This is why the prescriptions of the State Department that were brought by Under Secretary for Inter-American Affairs James Michel have received some support within the AD and the parties of the so-called ADENA. Besides, many leaders of the opposition, even MDP members, have reached false conclusions from the imposition of the state of siege.

As we all know, there are ups and downs in the struggle, and we should also make sure that appearances go along with essence. Those of our allies who do not take this truth into consideration tend to fall into depression every time things get complicated or the enemy appears stronger. Some have gone so far as to say that the stoppage on 30 October and the victory in the FECh [Student Federation of Chile] are responsible for the state of siege. The defeat of the conciliatory tendencies, the forceful development of the struggle, the united action of all the opposition, and the passage to the stage of decisive confrontations with the dictatorship will depend mainly on us and how we are capable of carrying out our policy.

BUSH PLANNING TO VISIT GRENADA IN MID-MARCH

LD211058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] U.S. Vice President Bush will set out in mid-March on a visit to Grenada. The visit, as the official announcement reveals, is to demonstrate the firm support of the United States for the puppet regime created on Grenada by the American intervention. Bush's main aim, according to the view of informed observers, is to press ahead with the militarization of the island within the framework of the plans being nurtured by Washington to cobble together a military-political bloc in Central America and the Caribbean Basin.

DPA: CHERNENKO NOT TO DELIVER ELECTION SPEECH

LD221059 Hamburg DPA in German 1030 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Moscow, 22 Feb (DPA) -- Because of illness, Soviet state and party leader Konstantin Chernenko (73) will not appear in public today to make an election speech. This was confirmed by a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman in Moscow in response to an inquiry. In accordance with the usual practice, Chernenko should have spoken in his Moscow constituency at a public meeting today in connection with the elections to be held on 24 February.

A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman declined to comment on the seriousness of Chernenko's illness. Among Western observers there continues to be no clear picture of the state of Chernenko's health. It has so far not been possible today to learn from official Soviet sources whether or not an election speech by Chernenko might be read out on Moscow television's main evening news program.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO HOLDS REGULAR SESSION

PM221115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 85 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At its regular meeting the CPSU Central Committee Politburo reviewed a number of questions related to economic and social-cultural construction, as well as to the country's foreign policy.

There was discussion of the program for further development and technical reequipment of ferrous metallurgy, and raising the quality of metal output. A decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on this issue, which was adopted, envisages radical changes of machinery and production technology, speeding up of the reconstruction of enterprises, and significant renovation of fixed assets in this fundamental branch of the economy. The implementation of measures aimed at raising the quality and expanding the range of metal products will make it possible to save significant quantities of metal during the 12th 5-Year Plan period.

The further increase of output and improving the structure of metal production is to be implemented practically fully through intensive factors, without increasing the number of personnel. Particular significance is given to solving important social questions: improving metallurgy workers' working and living conditions, reducing heavy and labor-intensive operations on the basis of comprehensive mechanization and automatization of production, implementing environmental protection measures.

The Politburo reviewed the question of ensuring fuller provision of footwear for the population. As Comrade Chernenko has noted, light industry enterprises are taking a long time to switch over to producing high-quality shoes. The increased needs of the population are not being fully met. Miscalculations are permitted in the planning of footwear production, and in consequence there is a shortage of good and modern shoes on sale, particularly children's shoes. Attention was drawn to oversights in the organization of footwear retailing.

The Politburo approved the measures -- developed by the USSR Council of Ministers -- toward increasing the output, improving the quality, and expanding the range of footwear in the period 1986-90. These measures will become an integral part of the comprehensive program of developing the output of consumer goods and the sphere of consumer services.

It is planned to strengthen the material-technical base of the footwear industry, and to reconstruct, technically reequip, and build 123 works and factories. A program has been defined for building housing and social amenities for workers in the footwear and related branches of industry, which will help to stabilize the cadres.

The Central Committee Politburo discussed a plan for long-term construction of new subway tracks in major cities of the country. Consideration was given to the specific conditions of transportation services for the urban population, account being taken of the development and particular features of construction development in towns for which subway construction is planned. The capital investment required for this is being allocated.

The Politburo considered and approved the results of talks between Comrade Tikhonov and Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Republic of Greece, who was in the Soviet Union on an official visit February 11-14, as well as the results of the conversation between Comrade Gromyko and Prime Minister Papandreou and Kharalambopoulos, foreign minister of the Republic of Greece. It was noted with satisfaction that the visit by Prime Minister Papandreou took place in an atmosphere of friendship, good-neighborliness, and mutual respect, typical of Soviet-Greek relations. A thorough and constructive exchange of views took place on questions of the further development of friendly mutual relations between the two countries, and on topical international problems.

The exchange of views again reaffirmed the coincidence or closeness of the positions of the two countries on key questions of the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace, and to prevent nuclear war. The protocol signed during the visit on consultations, and the agreements on other questions of bilateral cooperation are a new contribution to the development and strengthening of good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Greece.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo heard and approved Comrade Gromyko's report on the results of his talks with CSSR Foreign Minister Chnoupek, and with Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca, who were in the USSR on friendly visits. During the talks the sides reaffirmed their resolve to continue strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, which are consistently upholding the cause of peace and international security.

A report by Comrade Gromyko on his meeting and conversations with U.S. politicians Senators Hart and Mathias was approved. In this connection, it was noted at the meeting that the Soviet leadership is in favor of changes for the better in relations between the USSR and the United States and of lending them a smooth and stable character on the basis of equality, noninterference, and respect for one another's legitimate interests.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved the activities of the CPSU delegation led by Comrade Solomentsev which took part in the proceedings of the 25th congress of the French Communist Party. The Politburo adopted decisions on a number of other questions relating to domestic and international life.

VOROTNIKOV CHAIRS RSFSR GOVERNMENT SESSION

PM211021 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Feb 85 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The comprehensive agrochemical method of cultivating fields has been introduced on an ever-increasing scale on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the RSFSR in recent years, enabling more efficient use to be made of fertilizers and the yield of farmland to be increased.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has examined the question of the work of the Rosselkhozkhimiya Science-and-Production Association which is introducing this method. It was noted that the comprehensive agrochemical cultivation of fields is directly connected with the implementation of the food program and merits serious attention on the part of local-level soviet and economic bodies and enterprise specialists and leaders. Measures were outlined for expanding existing work and making fuller use of present experience.

The Council of Ministers Presidium discussed instances in which material, technical, financial, and labor resources had been diverted to unplanned construction and in which facilities had been built using costly materials and equipment. Although the number of unplanned projects had declined by almost one-third in comparison with 1983, certain ministries and departments in the republic and local soviet ispolkoms have still been breaching plan discipline. In noting this, the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium drew the attention of leaders of the bodies in question to the fact that such cases were intolerable and instructed them to take every measure to ensure that the shortcomings were eliminated.

Questions of the state of municipal and domestic gas supplies, measures to eliminate shortcomings in the operation of gas industry facilities, and the further development of the spa at Gelendzhik were also examined.

The session was conducted by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES TAJIK OBLAST NEWSPAPERS

PM211307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 85 First Edition p 3

[Report by special correspondents V. Kozhemyako and O. Latifi: "Report from Plenum"]

[Text] Dushanbe -- An oblast newspaper intends to describe a party obkom plenum. No simple matter! Important at the very least is the fact that the reports and debates together usually last many hours, yet the newspaper's space is limited. It cannot publish everything said at the plenum. Hence the selection task, which dictates an attentive, thoughtful approach toward the material reflected. After all, however vast this material, it is necessary to convey its very essence, to highlight the main elements without becoming lost in secondary details but at the same time without abandoning the facts for general words.

How are Tajikistan's oblast newspapers doing this? When you turn to reports on plenums published in these newspapers, you can see that people here seem to understand the importance of the genre. A central place is assigned to it in the issue. It covers a whole page and even more. The large type of the headline is also designed to arrest readers' attention. Nonetheless, this is only the first, merely superficial, impression. To provide a more precise and correct assessment we must read the newspaper text, going on to compare it with the initial material. Then questions will arise which we cannot fail to consider.

Plenums have taken place at all the republic's obkoms to discuss the improvement of the style and method of party work. Naturally, the newspapers have described them. The problem of style is fundamental to any party organization, so there is some point in making a special survey of how the press has covered these plenums in particular, highlighting some of the features also characteristic of other reports here.

Let's begin with LENINABADSKAYA PRAVDA. It opened its report on the plenum on the first page and ended it on the second.

Coverage well matched, as they say, to the event. We cannot fail to recall that the Leninabad Party Obkom was severely criticized at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum for shortcomings in the style of its work. Time has passed and now you expect a specific and thorough analysis of what has been done, what advances have been achieved, and what still has to be worked on.

Well, the newspaper is right, of course, when it states: The main thing in party leadership is to assert a Leninist style, act collegially, consider the features of the moment, create an atmosphere of implacability toward any negative phenomena in the economy, social relations, labor, and daily life, and always begin with ourselves. Here it should have revealed how this is being done in Leninabad Oblast. But, alas, the correct statement hangs in the air, as it were. What follows it essentially reveals virtually nothing.

Indeed, how to describe positive experience, for instance? The party obkom studied the activity of the Ashtskiy and Khodzhentskiy Raykoms. It studied it, and then everything proceeds as if by magic: "The party committees drew lessons from the criticism and began to engage in greater depth in improving the style of their work and to take fuller account of the requirements of the time." Words, words...Try to imagine the specific meaning behind them. You try in vain. Or let other party raykoms try to learn from this example. It is to be supposed that it has been cited so that others may learn from it. But what do general phrases give, and to whom?

The report's author turns to criticism. Reiterating again and again that to resolve the tasks facing us "it is essential to further improve the style of party leadership and of all work," he notes: "In particular it is above all the Ganchinskiy and Ayninskiy Rayon party organizations which must pay attention to this." So, he has made this remark in passing and then continued on his way, leaving the reader to wonder why instructions have been given to precisely these party organizations "above all."

Perhaps we should break off here. The reader may quite legitimately ask: But what happened at the plenum itself? After all, if the discussion there consisted of general words and the critcism was just as diffuse and vague, you can't do anything in a report. It will inevitably reflect the real state of affairs and here it is not the newspaper which should be blamed.

Let us say frankly: Yes, that does happen. The work of many plenums still needs serious improvement. Ostentation, an insufficiently analytical approach, the lack of specific criticism -- all this makes itself felt; but the point is that in this case a comparison of the transcript of the plenum with the newspaper report is by no means in the latter's favor.

For instance, it becomes clear from the transcript where the main shortcomings in the Ayninskiy Party Raykom's work lie. It has only a feeble control over the state of affairs in the rayon, it does not rely on the primary party organizations, it does not wage a proper struggle against violations of party ethics and various abuses. The party obkom bureau was obliged to punish Raykom First Secretary K. Turayev and Rayispolkom Chairman D. Khalikov for their lenient attitude toward CPSU members who had misbehaved and for their errors in selecting and promoting cadres.

This was mentioned at the plenum, but not in the report. An accident omission, perhaps? No, on further comparison of the report and the transcript, you detect a definite policy. It is that when you have to choose between general words and specific facts it is the facts which are jettisoned. That is how an information vacuum arises -- emptiness filled with phrases which say little.

Let us note that, with the facts, thoughts which are sometimes very important and topical are also thrown out. For instance, why did the report mention Kanibadam Party Gorkom First Secretary B. Mansurov, who was rude and lost self control in dealing with people? To illustrate the idea that some workers, once they have assumed a lofty post, lost their former modesty and become overweaning, arrogant, and inaccessible. Important? Of course! But we find neither this idea nor this fact.

The plenum discussed A. Iskandarov from Nauskiy Rayon, who is a brief space of time had held four leading posts, successively making a mess of things in all departments. This example convincingly confirms that some party committees are still trying to save some formerly compromised workers from responsibility, to protect them and move them from one leading post to another. Topical? Of course. But this idea went the same way as the fact and disappeared from the report.

Concern at the exaggerated reports continuing in Leninabad and a number of rayons in the oblast was heard from the plenum rostrum. Why are these exaggerated reports continuing? One answer to this question could be considered to be the attitude toward R. Raupov, former director of the "Rembyttekhnika" Production Association. Not only were no criminal proceedings brought against the swindler, but the primary party organization and the Leninabad Party Gorkom failed to give a party assessment of his behavior. It remains to be added that this crucial topic was also completely omitted in the newspaper.

Crucial...Is that not the solution to the enigma of the attitude toward plenum reports to be observed in the newspapers LENINABADSKAYA PRAVDA, LULYABSKAYA PRAVDA, KURGAN-TYUBINSKAYA PRAVDA , and BADAKHSHONI SOVIETI? In the practice of party committees here a realistic approach comes up against glossed-over one-sidedness, and professionalism comes up against ostentation and lack of self-criticism. It is a good thing that, to judge by a number of signs, professionalism is gaining the upper hand increasingly noticeably. This is manifested, as we have already said, in the holding of plenums which (albeit as yet not always) are becoming more principled, frank, and keen. It would seem correct to extend this trend toward press coverage still subject to a force of inertia that is hard to overcome.

A characteristic case. The Kurgan-Tyube Party Obkom plenum criticizes Kabodiyenski and Kommunisticheskiy Rayons for an unsuitable attitude toward holding plenums where there is no self-criticism and no criticism of the raykom bureau and sections. It was noted that in the course of the year out of the 65 Communists who spoke at plenums not one had leveled any criticism against the raykoms. You can understand what the party obkom is struggling for in raising this issue, but what about the oblast newspaper? In its report it simply omits this question.

Another case. The report delivered at the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee plenum sharply criticized a number of raykoms of Kulyab Oblast. Reproducing this criticism at the party obkom plenum, its first secretary drew the self-critical conclusion that it was not only the leaders of these committees but also the secretaries bureau, and sections of the obkom and above all the organizational party work sections of the obkom and above all the organizational party work section led by I. Gruglyakov which were failing adequately to restructure their affairs in the spirit of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee. Yet this conclusion, of fundamental importance you must agree, is not to be read in the oblast newspaper.

You have probably noticed that the party obkom section leader criticized at the plenum was cited by name.

Many other workers in the oblast were also cited by name in various connections -- the report alone lists 57 people. That, of course, is no accident. The plenum tried to speak as specifically as possible about positive experience and shortcomings. Yet we find no names in the newspaper report. They are also entirely absent in the LENINABADSKAYA PRAVDA report, although the plenum here made positive or critical mention of 42 people. Understandably, it is not a question of listing them all in the newspapers, but keeping quiet about them all is going to the other extreme.

It is also worth thinking about the form taken by the reports. They probably do not need always to be long, but they must be specific.

Of course, our talk applies not only to the editorial offices of the republic's oblast publications but also to the party obkoms which lead them. It is a question of covering party committees' important events and after all they above all should be interested in ensuring this is done as well as possible. As yet this interest is not always felt.

Conversely, instead of businesslike attention and assistance, there is petty tutelage and the unnecessary regimentation of editorial office workers, which are of no benefit. Sometimes this leads to intolerable occurrences. For instance, some time ago in Kulyab, an oblast seminar-conference was held here and the party obkom decided to publish a report on it in the newspapers KULYABSKAYA PRAVDA and ROKHI LENIN. The text of the report prepared by journalists was coordinated with the oblast leadership, but when the newspapers had already come off the press the order came to stop the edition. A day later two issues of each of these newspapers appeared, but without the report from the seminar-conference.

The Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee assessed the unprecedented case of the suspension of the newspapers as a most flagrant violation of the norms of Soviet journalism. Understandably, the culprits were made strictly answerable.

The republic Communist Party Central Committee has demanded that the Kulyab Obkom bureau resolutely improve its leadership of the oblast newspapers. We think this demand can in a certain sense also be leveled at other Tajikistan Communist Party Obkoms.

KHARKOV OBLAST AUDITOR ON FIGHTING EMBEZZLEMENT

AU211530 Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Talk by Leonid Mikhaylovich Boyko, chief auditor and controller of the Control and Audit Administration of the Ministry of Finance for Kharkov Oblast: "Consolidating Public Order" -- recorded]

[Text] In our work, we apply modern methods of analysis and control, look for and find internal economic reserves, and disclose offenses. In 1984 alone, we revealed and recovered for the budget revenues of more than R11.8 million, and reduced by more than R2 million personal expenses in draft budgets of institutions, and outlays for maintaining the management apparatus at enterprises and organizations. The cases of embezzling the people's wealth occur precisely where mismanagement and scatter-brainedness prevail and where the stock-taking of material values is neglected.

At the Kharkov branch of the Central Scientific Research Institute for the Technology of Machine Building, woman accountant Makhina, good at reckoning, took advantage of the access to the safe illicitly granted to her and misappropriated R12,000 by adding to the payroll fictitious staff members.

Marinina, former store manager at the [words indistinct] combine, was surprisingly expert in juggling the figures of invoices. She had only to put down one single comma in the figure denoting the weight of apples for sale in order to pocket R2,000.

I would like to note the following circumstance: This could have been prevented if departmental audits were not so superficial. Abuses and theft can only be reliably checked when we work together in our efforts with people's controllers and the working people, and when an atmosphere is created of general irreconcilability to such phenomena.

DEPUTY RAILWAY HEAD ON TRAIN-UNLOADING PROBLEMS

LD220815 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 21 February carries a 53-minute report entitled "Railway Transport in the Winter Period" by special correspondent V. Mikhaylenko.

Mikhaylenko reports that "the battle on the rails" is now being fought on two "fronts"; The railwaymen are into their 3d month of hand-to-hand fighting against snowfalls, icy rain, and snowstorms; wagons are delayed by unloading; and the railways cannot check the onslaught of clients' demands for wagons to reload. The wagons are there, but have become "warehouses on wheels." Figures for each of the last 2 days show 10,000 wagons more were loaded than were unloaded; 20,000 wagons were taken out of circulation. Loading is outstripping unloading. The situation is particularly critical in the Donbass on the Donetsk railway where 8,000 open trucks to date stand unloaded.

Mikhaylenko introduces an interview with Valeriy Nikolayevich Butko, deputy minister of railways, recently returned from the Donetsk railway. He asks Butko the reason for the Donetsk bottlenecks.

Butko says "working conditions on the Donetsk railway this year, especially since 10 February, have been quite unusual. Four times there was a cyclone with snow, snowstorms, then rain. For example, temperatures created altogether serious difficulties in the operation of freight yards and servicing depots and in the operation of mechanized pumps in marshaling yards. The work rate decreased somewhat. Nevertheless, after efforts by the whole railway collective, with the great assistance of city, oblast, party, and administrative organizations to assign people to clear the stations, the railwaymen are shifting the wagons to the unloading 'fronts'."

Butko explains that a complicated situation has arisen in unloading coal. There is a battle going on, he says, to supply this coal to customers. Fuel and the electricity supply is today's most important national economic question; coal from the Donetsk railway supplies metallurgical factories. The coal arrived frozen together, he continues. This affects the unloading of wagons because it hinders the correct operation of certain mechanisms.

Mikhaylenko asks about the current most obstinate bottlenecks. Butko says "we have a serious situation developing at present on the Pridneprovskaya railway with the unloading of coal. We have serious complications at present in unloading throughout Magnitogorsk, where 19 trainloads of coal today stand abandoned waiting to be unloaded. You can cite many such examples, that is, the transportation of paper, cement, grain, and a number of other freightloads in the national economy, which are so essential to our industry today."

TV TALK SHOW DWELLS ON ENERGY SHORTAGES, WASTE

OW211340 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0630 GMT 9 Feb 85

["Political Observer's Talk" presented by V.L. Beketov]

[Excerpts] Good evening, comrades. For several weeks now, we have been living and working in the final year of the 5-year plan period. For today's talk, I have selected letters which, in my view, reflect the special conditions of the current year and also deal with some problems left from previous years.

Here are two letters on how best to prepare and mark the 50th jubilee of the Stakhanovite movement. A viewer in Rostov-na-Donu and USSR state prize winner (Barab Terle) writes about how the Stakhanovite movement was established and developed at the Donets Basin construction project.

It seems that this kind of argument, proof by deeds, can much better than words convince people about the suefulness of new methods. We should do the same at conferences and seminars and use other measures connected with the study and advanced labor methods. However, we sometimes observe the opposite. Many people are simply torn away from their work in order to solve this or some other business. There are still instances of sham efficiency, formalism, and idle talk.

Yet, much can be taken from the past for our present days. Muscovite Aleksandr Ilich Amosov's letter reminds us about this. Comrade Amosov says that the prewar generation was educated on the example of Stakhanovites. The entire country knew their names. Stakhanovite techniques and the records set by them were publicized widely and successfully, but today, according to Comrade Amosov, labor propaganda is not being conducted adequately.

Thank you for your advice Aleksandr Ilich. We shall try to apply it in our work, and help in this will come from your letters, esteemed television viewers.

Winter is a strict controller, and not all the services responsible for heating homes have passed the test. This is particularly the case in southern regions where low temperatures have caught managers unprepared. Here is an odd fact. I am reading the collective letter from Navoi City, Uzbekistan, and find that it is not their first complaint about their homes being cold. To the letter is attached a statement addressed to the manager of the communal housing administration dated 29 August 1983, and the statement mentions the same facts as the letter to the television service; no heat has been supplied to their flats for many years. Attached too is an official reply given by Comrade Tkach, communal housing administration manager, which says that the building in which the complainants live is scheduled to have the heating equipment reconstructed in 1983. And what year is it on the calendar today? After this, is it possible to produce objective reasons as an excuse?

It is possible to cite many other letters which suprisingly coincide in detail. It is reported from Krasnodar Kray, Serpukhonov near Moscow, and Ust-Kamenogorsk, Kazakh SSR, about shortages of gas for domestic use. For this reason residents switch on cooking ranges, kettles, and various kinds of heaters, and this leads to overloading the power supply systems and using up the power supply. As television viewer Davydov reports from Ust-Kamenogorsk, the same thing has been repeated for many years running. What is sad is this is being repeated, and the people, instead of living and working in peace, become complainants and write to whomever they can.

The need to save electricity is now a very pressing task. It is in short supply in many of our cities, enterprises, and homes. It has come to a point where it is necessary to cut off supply to plant shops and production departments for periods of time. This situation is the result of wasteful use of electric power by some consumers and defects in the work of power supply services. It must be said that some comrades consider electric power a gift of nature which can be used as much as one wishes, and that includes machine tools left running during breaks, insufficiently loaded electric furnaces, and electric lighting left on during sunny days.

I have asked Comrade Lukin, USSR deputy minister of power and electrification, to give some exampes of large-scale wastage, and he has named the following enterprises: Chardzhou Chemical Plant is wasting over 20 million kwh of electricity a year owing to insufficient loading and idle time of technological equipment; Dneprospetsstal Plant where nonrational use amounted to 8.7 million kwh last year; a machine building plant in Vyksa wasting 2.5 million kwh a year owing to poor organization of production; and a pulp and paper combine in Kondopoga wasting over 30 million kwh owing to unscheduled machinery idle time.

PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE COLLEGIUM MEETS 15 FEB

PM191524 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Active Campaign Against Lawbreaking"]

[Text] The results of work in 1984 and the tasks of the Prosecutor's Office organs in further strengthening legality and law and order and improving work with cadres in light of the CPSU Central Committee's demands and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's directives on the questions of developing socialist democracy and cadre policy at the contemporary stage were examined at an enlarged session of the USSR Prosecutor's Office Collegium held 15 February.

The participants heard reports from USSR Deputy General Prosecutors O.V. Soroka, V.V. Naydenov, and S.A. Shishkov. Those attending were addressed by USSR General Prosecutor A.M. Rekunkov.

The collegium noted that the Prosecutor's Office organs have markedly stepped up the campaign against violations of law and order. This work has become more offensive and consistent in eradicating the causes of and conditions conducive to lawbreaking, and the professional skills and ideological and political tempering of prosecutors and investigators are improving. Particular attention was devoted to the need to ensure constant and effective supervision by prosecutors in the struggle that has been launched against embezzlement of socialist property, bribery, mismanagement, overreporting, and other violations of state discipline.

Taking part in the collegium's work were T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.I. Terebilov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, USSR Minister of Justice B.V. Kravtsov; V.A. Abolentsev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; senior workers from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers; and leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

NEW OIL, GAS INDUSTRY MINISTERS PROFILED

PM181500 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 14 February in its Morning Edition front-pages an unattributed report under the headline "At the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium," announcing the appointment of "Comrade Vasiliy Aleksandrovich Dinkov as USSR minister of the petroleum industry, following his release from duties as USSR minister of the gas industry."

The report says "Comrade V.A. Dinkov, a Russian, was born in 1924 and has been a member of the CPSU since 1945. He graduated from the M.A. Azizbekov Industrial Institute. He began his career in the petroleum and gas industries as senior engineer. He has been chief of the "Kubangazprom" Association and deputy and first deputy minister of the gas industry. Since 1981 he has worked as USSR minister of the gas industry. He is a USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, a Hero of Socialist Labor, and a USSR State Prize Winner."

The same report announces the appointment of "Comrade Viktor Stepanovich Chernomyrdin as USSR minister of the gas industry." The report says "Comrade V.S. Chernomyrdin, a Russian, was born in 1938 and has been a member of the CPSU since 1961. He has higher education and is a candidate of technical sciences. He rose from worker to director of the Orenburg Gas Processing Plant. He was in a senior position in the CPSU Central Committee apparatus for a number of years. In 1982 he was appointed USSR deputy minister of the gas industry, and since 1983 he has also been head of the All-Union 'Tyumengazprom' Industrial Association."

USSR DEPUTY MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

PM211505 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSR in Russian No 2, 1985 publishes a series of USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on pages 29-31.

The first two resolutions, dated 19 November 1984, announce the release of Yu. M. Churbanov from his duties as USSR first deputy minister of internal affairs "in connection with his reassignment" and the appointment of M.P. Vyshinskiy as USSR deputy minister of justice.

A 7 December 1984 resolution announces that V.A. Salnikov has been appointed USSR deputy minister of finances; a 10 December 1984 resolution announces that V.P. Trushin has been appointed USSR first deputy minister of internal affairs; and a 21 December 1984 resolution states that I.N. Bukreyev has been appointed deputy minister of the electronics industry that A.A. Zakharov has been relieved of this post "in connection with his retirement."

RSFSR HOUSING MINISTER POPOV REPLACED

PM211019 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Feb 85 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved F.V. Popov of his duties as RSFSR Minister of Housing and Municipal Services in connection with his transfer to other work.

Elected Altay Kraykom Head

LD181254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] A plenum of the Altay CPSU Kraykom, held today in Barnaul, examined organizational questions and elected Comrade Popov, hitherto minister of housing and municipal services of the RSFSR, as Altay Kraykom first secretary. Comrade Razumov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department took part in the work of the plenum.

TWO KAZAKH OBKOM FIRST SECRETARIES REPLACED

WA190800 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 30 January carries on page 1 two 100-word KazTAG reports announcing the replacement of two obkom first secretaries at their respective obkom plenums. Ye.N. Auyelbekov was relieved of his duties as first secretary of the Turgay Obkom in connection with his transfer to other work. He was replaced by O.S. Kuanyshev, first secretary of the Kokchetav Obkom. Kuanyshev's replacement as the Kokchetav Obkom first secretary is M.R. Sagdiyev, former chairman of the Kustanay Oblispolkom. Second Secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, O.S. Miroshkhin, attended and spoke at both plenums.

SOCIAL BENEFIT FUNDS MAKE FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE

LD152219 Moscow TASS in English 2154 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 15 TASS -- TASS commentator Petr Lidin writes:

Every Soviet family benefits to one extent or another by the social consumption funds. Children attend school free of charge and go on to study in higher educational establishments, where tuition also is free. A visit to physician or hospital treatment -- even sophisticated surgery -- are free as well. Retired workers draw pensions without having paid any installment or deductions from their wages. Some goods, such as meat and butter, and almost all the children's goods are sold at prices far below the production costs.

All these benefits for the population of the country come from the social consumption funds, which are a portion of the national income used for consumption. The budgets of the Soviet citizens comprise two types of income, so to speak. The first and main one is wages and salaries and the second, auxiliary, is the social consumption funds.

The distribution of benefits from those funds has one important characteristic: They do not depend on the work contribution of any member of society. That wages and salaries are in proportion to the quantity and quality of the work done is a law of socialist society. But everyone regardless of his or her cash incomes should be able to use the benefits which constitute inalienable human rights, and it is also a law of the Soviet way of life. That is why an academician's son and a fitter's son can sit side by side in a university classroom and sophisticated surgery will be performed free of charge on an industrial manager and an old woman on pension.

The social consumption funds from which the state covers the benefits extended to the Soviet population free of charge are made up both of the state budget and of the funds of enterprises. The Soviet citizens do not contribute directly to those funds.

But benefits from those funds are represented in every family budget, although not in equal measure. The share of the social consumption funds in the budgets of families in the upper income bracket constitutes roughly 15 per cent but in the less well-to-do families it is as high as 40 per cent or even more. In this way money from the social consumption funds even out to a certain degree the differences in consumption levels between various sections of the population. Families with children benefit particularly by those funds, and this is fully in accord with the socio-economic policy of the Soviet state.

The social consumption funds constitute one of the tools with the help of which the Soviet Union has developed and continues to improve a society of genuine social justice.

CYCLONE WREAKS HAVOC OVER SAKHALIN, KURILS

LD221307 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] A powerful cyclone of enormous destructive force has been raging for the 4th day over Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands. It has brought down hurricane winds and snowfalls onto towns and settlements of the island oblast and has caused the fall of snow avalanches. There are snowdrifts on the roads, electricity transmission lines and other overland communication lines are iced over, sea harbors are blocked by ice and gale-force wind, and trains are running with great difficulty. The islanders are showing a high degree of organization, self-control, and discipline. Night-watches have been organized in all enterprises, emergency repair divisions are in operation everywhere, and all road and snow-removal machinery is engaged in work. Overall direction is being carries out by a specially created oblast headquarters.

LATE REPORT: CHERNENKO NOT AT ELECTORAL MEETING

LD221507 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 22 TASS -- A meeting of the electorate of the Kuybyshev electoral district of the Soviet capital and representatives of Moscow's party and public organisations took place in the conference hall of the Kremlin today. Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, stands for election to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation from that district.

Victor Grishin, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow City party committee, announced that Konstantin Chernenko would not attend the meeting on doctors' recommendation.

On instructions from Konstantin Chernenko, his electoral speech was read at the meeting.

COSMOS-1629 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 21 FEB

LD221005 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0921 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow, 22 Feb (TASS) -- A routine earth satellite Cosmos-1629 was launched in the Soviet Union on Thursday to continue research into outer space. It has been put into an orbit close to a stationary one with the following initial parameters: distance from the earth's surface, 36,157 km, period of encirclement of the earth, 24 hours, 13 minutes; inclination of orbit, 1 degree, 16 minutes. The equipment aboard the satellite is working normally.

SOVIET SCIENTISTS STUDY NUCLEAR WAR EFFECTS

LD162217 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 16 TASS -- If a nuclear war breaks out, nature will be unable to produce and maintain life. This conclusion has been drawn by a group of prominent Soviet ecologists headed by Academician Merkuri Gilyarov.

Writing in the collection "Scientists Against War" brought out here, Academician Gilyarov points out that nuclear strkes which the USSR and the USA might exchange would lead to a cardinal change of the earth's climate. A mathematical model of an explosion with a total yield of 10,000 megatons showed such consequences: destruction of the ozone layer of the earth's atmosphere, a sharp cooling of the atmosphere because of a dust screen resulting from bomb and missile explosions. Wind contaminated with products of radioactive decay will spread deleterious fallout all over the earth. The "ashes of death" will fall out in Asia, Africa, Latin Armerica, contaminating water, soil, plants, animals, humans.

Modelling the consequences of nuclear war, the scientists warned that reality might be even more horrible than the forecast. Models are calculated on the basis of local explosions, for instance, on the basis of explosion at Bikini Atoll. The effect on the nature caused by a series of high-yield explosions over a relatively short period of time might be much more catastrophic than predicted.

A certain number of people will survive nuclear war, while nature will not, it is stressed in the collection. Those who will not be incinerated in nuclear conflagration will die because of the lack of the conditions for existence.

BRIEFS

ARCTIC AIR EXPEDITION -- Leningrad February 21 TASS -- Participants in the high-latitude air expedition "Sever-37" (North-37) which started its work in the Arctic region today will perform observations in about 200 points, i.e. in the whole of the Arctic basin, over the Arctic nature and the state of the ice cover. Research groups flying the "AN-2" light-motor biplanes will land at the drifting ice for collecting information about the heat exchange between the ocean and the atmosphere. This is needed for checking up the mathematical models of the Arctic ocean and long-term weather and climatic forecasts in the vast areas of the northern hemisphere. The mission of the expedition which is to work there for three months also includes the supply of and the replacement of workers at the Soviet drifting research stations "North Pole-26" and " North Pole-27". One of them is now in the area of the so-called pole of relative inaccessibility, while the other one is moving towards the geographical point of the North Pole. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2315 GMT 21 Feb 85 LD]